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A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

J. Northmore Esq
May 1888

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OF THE

Irish Language.

BY

THE REV. PAUL O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY H. FITZPATRICK, 4, CAPEL-STREET,

Printer and Bookseller to the R. C. Coll. Maynooth.

1809.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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D37
1809

TO THE

LOVERS OF IRISH LITERATURE.

THREE years have elapsed since the Manuscript Copy of the following work was delivered to me by the Rev. Doctor O'Brien, the Irish Professor in the College of Maynooth: All necessary arrangements were then made for its being immediately committed to press; nay, so certain was I of being enabled in a short time to gratify the under-graduates of Maynooth, for whose particular use it was originally designed, and the lovers of Irish literature in general, that I actually announced, in my Catalogue, its speedy publication. All these dispositions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the interference of another work of indispensable necessity, and of peculiar difficulty in the execution, in which I had previously engaged. Thus was I, until the present time, prevented from the publication of the Irish Grammar, a work in the publishing of which I considered my ambition somewhat flattered, by being employed, even as an humble instrument, for facilitating the acquirement of the long-neglected, yet venerable language of my forefathers; a language which has the singular advantage of surviving centuries of discouragement, and being now acknowledged by philologers

philologers as the purest branch of the Celtic now in existence, and the matricular tongue of the Greek, Latin, and other European dialects.

With a reflecting public, whose good opinion it has ever been my most earnest wish to cultivate, these considerations will, I flatter myself, apologize for the delay thus unintentionally occasioned to the publication of the Irish Grammar, a delay which even militated against my interest, as, from the repeated demands made for the book since first advertised, I am fully convinced that the whole impression would have been long since sold off, and that, previously to the printing or publishing of two other works of the same description which have been edited in this city within these twelve months past.

Notwithstanding the diligence used for the prevention of typographical errors, by a Gentleman to whom the Author committed the care of its revision, a task for which he is eminently qualified, I have, however, to entreat indulgence for some mistakes which escaped our vigilance. The most material of these, especially such as affect the author's meaning, are particularly noticed in the table of Errata, *subjoined to the work.*

I remain, with great respect,

Your most obliged

And devoted servant,

H. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin,
August, 1809.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is not my intention in the following sheets to enter into any learned disquisitions, or remote historical researches, concerning the antiquity or the original structure of the Irish language, as that task has been already performed by a gentleman who, like Pythagoras of old, left his native land to visit the seat of ancient learning, and recover the wisdom of former days. Mine is an humble province; to exhibit our native language in its present form, and unfold its various grammatical analogies; to conduct the curious to that venerable edifice, once the mansion of genius and science, and still, after the lapse of centuries, and a long succession of tempestuous seasons, exhibiting proofs of its ancient grandeur; and to introduce them to those sons of harmony whose animating songs resounded through the halls of their chiefs, and roused them to battle, or soothed them with the praises of their past atchievements. Such is the account handed down to us of those celebrated bards, and such were the

the powers of a language that enabled them to excite or compose, at will, the passions of men: and indeed even now those who understand it well, discover in it a softness and an energy that they would seek for in vain in more modern languages.

To rest it on the basis of Grammar, and thereby facilitate the acquisition of it to learners, I have undertaken the present work. How far I have succeeded, those who are skilled in the language will be the best judges. I have used my best endeavours to render the book as complete as possible; it contains a scale of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, collated with corresponding English sounds, and the various powers of the consonants are pointed out, to render their pronunciation more easy to the learner. It also contains a general table of all the terminations of Substantives, in their principal cases; Adjectives with their comparisons, in their most simple and complicated forms; the different kinds of Verbs, with their various inflections; Grammatical Terms, ancient and modern; Syntax, Abbreviations, an explication of the Alphabet, Druidical characters, &c.

To complete the course of instruction in the language three things would be requisite, in addition to the Grammar; a Book of Exercises, to reduce to practice the rules delivered in the Grammar, and to teach the application of them to the different cases that may occur. A Book of Dialogues, in familiar but correct language. And finally, an Irish Dictionary; this

this last the most important of the three. A Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary has been already executed by General Vallancey, the gentleman alluded to above; and a Dictionary is advertised to be published immediately by the author of a Grammar of the Gælic Language, lately published in Dublin.

Should my endeavours, at any future period, be thought useful towards the accomplishment of what remains, I shall decline no labour to that effect; and, on the other hand, should the present work be neglected, I may indeed feel some regret at seeing a favourite purpose defeated, but shall console myself with the consciousness of having meant well; nor shall any abject pride or affected refinement teach me to blush at my attachment to the language of my forefathers, whose memory and whose virtues I shall ever revere, in the only memorial that remains to us of them.

Fodla ag gríogad clann a cum
Léig labra sinsior ajr fean fuim.

Ceigdim tu, a Mhumhain na n'druad,
Ar fán-fliocht Éibhir na trom-fluaid;
Ain tán gur éirig re aois mo blaid,
Do dealaid uaimse bur gcaum-gnaid?

Freagar m'aitheasa, a Chonnacht cain,
Na mbeoil-binn éadtarc mag buan-blaidh;
Gar gluais na sparta ghnaid bar gcann,
Fa Chrumthann Mheibhe na nuall-gleann?

Ainm-sean Ullaidh, na n'gleo-lag céim,
Chleacht tionol Eamhna fa caithréim,
Nar cláon na fraga duair do lúadh,
Targ-bréag cumaidh na gcraob-nuadh?

Ar laighean nuadh-glas, snuadhmeach áil,
Fuair liag na éigse do chomdháil;
Nar threigeas seasc gach aisde sig,
Bhidh Teamair áibseach na n'ard-rig?

Mo

Mo chroidh, mo chliab, mo chum, mo chnámh,
Mo rogha mo thaob, mo theódh, mo lámh,
Mo chos, mo cheim, mo léim, mo neart,
Mo leanáim ghaoidal-ghutach gach-cheart.

Me gur theich,—is mo labhra ghrinn,
Ag m'uaigle, air mhamhaim mi aoibhinn;
Sud sean ghuth eilge, mian-mhil bairdh,
Al n'dochas éagsa 'gain anaidh!!!

Lóir mo chian-ghulga, a fhior chlann,
'Sme eirc-bhlioch, árgaidh, tochd, anbhann;
Is tir gan tlachd, gan neach, gan féile,
Nach turgin treabh aon Mhathama céile.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

OF THE ALPHABET.

THE modern Irish Alphabet, or ábgicin, (1) consists of eighteen letters, and is arranged in the same order as their corresponding letters in the Roman and English Alphabets. But this arrangement must have taken place since the introduction of Christianity, and with it the Latin language; for, in our most ancient grammars, and in the *Ogham*, or occult manner of writing, the Consonants follow each other in regular succession, and the Vowels and Diphthongs immediately after.

(2) Forchern, in his ṙṁáiceṗc na ṅᵹeiᵹeſ, (probably the most ancient grammar of any language now extant) arranges his letters in an order quite different from the Alphabet at present used in the Irish language. In the *Book of Leacan*, there is another Alphabet, classed in the same manner as Forchern's, but differing from him in the names of the letters, and in having the letter ṗ, (3) inserted, which is not to be found in Forchern's.

General Vallancey, in his grammar, has given us a copy of Forchern's bobel-loċ, (4) (Alphabet) which differs both in the Orthography of the names, and Order of the letters, from the bobel-loċ, which I have seen in an old copy of the ṙṁáiceṗc.

THE ANCIENT ALPHABET.

The bobel-loc of Forchern, as given by Gen. Vallancey.

Name.	Letter.
boibel	b
loth	l
fonadh	f
galiad	g
nabgadon	n
huath	h
daibioc	d
talmon	t
caor	c
cailep	q
moinid	m
gat	g
ngoimep	ng
gort	gh
ruben	r
acab	a
ore	o
uraic	u v
eru	e
iaicim	i
eutrogiug	eu
oidoionorg	oi
mealcag	m
iodomug	io
dorraim	ao

The bobel-loth of Forchern, from an old copy of the *Psalter*.

Names.	Letters.
bobel	b
loc	l
fonoh	f
galiac	g
nabgadon	n
huuac	h
daunc	d
talemon	t
cah	c
qualep	q
morec	m
gac	g
ngoimep	ng
grua	gh
ruben	r
acab	a
ore	o
uriac	u
etrociug	e
iumelcug	i
eru	ea
oidonog	oe
iudomug	m
iacim	ia
airrim	ae

Bith-luis-nion. from the Book of Leacan.

Names.	Letters.
beith	b
luis	l
feadha	f
gail	g
nion	n
huath	h
dair	d
tine	t
coll	c
queirt	q
muin	m
gort	g
ngeadal	ng
peithboc	p
straif	gh
ruis	r
ailm	a
onn	o
ur	u
eadadh	e
idho	i
eabadh	ea
oir	oi
illeadh	m
ifhin	io
amancoll	ae

By deducting from the beith-luis-nion, of the *Book of Leacan*, the five Diphthongs, and the letters q, ng, and gh, which are reckoned superfluous, the following eighteen simple Elements remain, which form the modern Irish Alphabet.

OF

THE MODERN ALPHABET. (5.)

Form. Cap.	small.	Corresponding English letters.		Names. Irish.	Engl.
Ꭺ ᗅ	ɑ	A	a	ɑilm	ailm
ᗷ	b	B	b	beiᴄh	beith
C	c	C	c	ᴄoll	coll
ᗞ	ᗞ	D	d	ᗞuiɾ	duir
ᘿ	e	E	e	eɑᗞɑ	ɛadha
ᖴ	ɾ	F	f	ɾeɑɾn	fearan
ᘜ	ᘜ	G	g	ᘜoɾᴛ	gort
ı	ı	I	i	ıoᘜɑ	iogha
ᒪ	l	L	l	luiʃ	luis
ᗰ	m	M	m	muin	muin
ᑎ	n	N	n	nuin	nuin
O	o	O	o	oiɾ	oir
ᑭ	ᑭ	P	p	peiᴛ	peith
ᖇ	ɾ	R	r	ɾuiʃ	ruis
S	ſ	S	s	ſuil	suil
ᴛ	ᴛ	T	t	ᴛeiᴎe	teine
U	u ᵾ	U	u	uɾ	ur
ẖ	ẖ	H	h	ẖɑᴄ	uath

These

These letters are divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants: which are again subdivided into *broad* and *slender* vowels, and *mutable* and *immutable* consonants. The broad vowels are a, o, u; the slender vowels are e, i. The mutable consonants are nine in number, *viz.* b, c, d, f, g, m, p, r, t; the immutable consonants are three, *viz.* l, n, s. The mutable consonants are so called, because, by placing a mark of aspiration over them, thus ḃ, ċ, &c. or writing the aspirate h after them, thus bh, ch, &c. they lose their primitive sound; and some of them, in certain situations, are altogether suppressed or obliterated.

THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

	Quantity.	Corresponding English sounds.	Irish examples.
1.	a long and broad	as *a* in call	bán, white
2.	a long and slender	nearly as *i* in fine	adaṁc, a horn
3.	a short and broad	as *a* in what	mart, a beef
4.	a short and slender.	as *a* in can	brat, a garment
5.	a obscure	as *a* in funeral	beadla, language
1.	e long	as *e* in there	ēn, a bird
2.	e short	as *e* in egg	fel, strife
3.	e obscure,	as *e* in ble	filte, folded
1.	i long	as *ie* in field	im, butter
2.	i short	as *i* in pin	inis, an island
1.	o long	as *o* in bone	ór, gold

Quantity.	Engl. sounds.	Irish examples.
2. o short	as *u* in buck	ꝼꞇoc, a trumpet
1. u long	as u in true	ṵꝺ, green
2. u short	as *u* in put	uċò, the breast

Vowels are never written double, nor are they ever quiescent at the end of a word

OF THE MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants, in their primitive or unaspirated state, are pronounced nearly like their corresponding English letters, thus ;

Irish letters.	English letters and examples.	Irish examples.
ḃ as	*b* in bay	ḃáṅ, white
c	*c* in call	caṫ, battle
ò thick	*th* in there	òaṁ, an ox
ò liquid	*d* in gordian	òeiṁc, alms
ꝼ	*f* in fat	ꝼaíl, a ring
ᵹ	*g* in gall	ᵹaòaiòe, a thief
ṁ	*m* in mother	moċ, early
ṗ	*p* in pawn	paiꞇe, a child
ſ	*s* in son	ſolaſ, comfort
ſ	*sh* in shine	ſeaṁc, love
ṫ	*th* in thumb	ṫoṁ, a wave.

ASPIRATED MUTABLES.

b.

When ḃ, at the beginning of words is followed by a small vowel, or when it terminates a word, it

it generally sounds as tne English *v;* thus, beiṁ, *I give;* ɾeáṅḃ, bitter; but when in the beginning of words it is followed by a broad vowel, or when it falls in the middle of words, it is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w;* thus, bualaiġ *I struck;* ɢabá, *a smith,* ɢabaṙ, *a goat;* are pronounced by different people as if written Vualiġ or Wualiġ; ɢava; or ɢawa; ɢavaṙ or ɢawaṙ. (6).

ċ.

If ċ, in the beginning of words be followed by a broad vowel; or when it terminates a word preceded by a broad vowel; or when it falls in the middle of polysyllabic words; it has a guttural sound, like *gh*, in the word *Lough* as formerly pronounced in Ireland; thus ċualaiġ *I heard;* eaċ, a horse; ɾeaċtaiṁe, a law-giver. But when *followed* in the *beginning* of a word by a slender vowel, or when *terminating* a word it is *preceded* by a slender vowel, then it loses its guttural sound, and is only distinguished by a strong aspiration; as ċiṙeaḃ *I shall see;* eiċ *horses.*

ḋ.

When followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word, has a deep guttural sound, for which there is no equivalent in the English language; ḋ, in mo ḋáiḃ, *my father,* may perhaps be represented by the strong guttural sound of *gh.* When in the begining of a word it is followed by a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word by any vowel, it is then sounded as *y;* as in ḋeaṙcaiġ, *I viewed;* aḋaṙc, *a horn.* When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, or when it

it terminates a word, it is either silent or sounded as a weak aspirate; thus, it is mute in ᵭöḃal, *great;* and aspirate in ƥleaᵭ, *a banquet.* (7).

ḟ.

This letter in any situation is only an aspirate. It is nevet used but in the beginning of simple words, and in the initials of the second parts of compounds, and then the following vowel is pronounced strong; as, ᵭa ḟɲl, the blood; pronounced ᵭa ɲl, Com-ḟúil, Consanguinity.

ġ.

This letter has two sounds; the first is a deep guttural, and occurs when it is followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word; as ġonaɾ *I wounded.* The second sound is like the English *y*, in youth; as, ġeaɾaɾ, *I have cut;* in the middle or end of words it quite loses its sound; as ƥiġeaᵭoiɾ, *a weaver;* ᵵiġ *a house.* (8).

ṁ

Has two sounds. When it precedes a broad vowel in the beginning or middle of a word, it is pronounced as *v*, or *w;* as in the words mo ṁolaᵭ, my praise; gaṁɲ, a calf; pronounced *vola*, or *wola; gavuin*, or *gawin.* When it comes before a slender vowel, either in the beginning or middle of a word, or when it terminates a word, it is always sounded as *v;* thus, mo ṁeuɾ, my finger; ᵭeiṁiɲ, certain; láṁ, a hand; are pronounced as *veur, deivin,* lawv.

ṗ. Before

ṗ

Before either broad or slender vowels sounds as *f*; as mo ṗáiṫe, my child, pronounced *faisde*; ṗheacṁaiġeaṁ, I have sinned, pronounced *feacuigheas*.

ṡ

In any situation is only sounded as *h*; thus mo ṡúil, my eye, is pronounced *hoo-il*.

ċ

In like manner is pronounced as *h* alone; as mo ċoil, my will.

OF THE IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, n, r, are called *immutables*, because they never suffer either aspiration or eclipsis.

l

Has two sounds; the simple and the liquid; the simple sound is the same as the English *l* in the word leap; as lá a day; the liquid sound is like the last *l* in the word *million*: as leac a *stone*.

n

Has likewise two sounds; first like *n* in the English word *never*, as namad, *an enemy*. Secondly like *n* in *news*; as neart, *strength*. At the end of words it is sometimes written double, and then is pronounced strong; as in ceann, a head; lann, a sword; conn, reason, &c.

r, singly

ꝛ.

Singly has two sounds, the first of which is like the English *r*, in road, brand, far, &c. as ꝛaṁ, a verse, ꝑeaꝛ, a man, &c. The second sound is like *r* in clarion, as a ꝛeim, her course. It is sometimes written double, as baꝛꝛaċ, tow; eaꝛꝛ, a champion; and is then strongly pronounced, with a longer dwelling on the sound of ꝛ than if it were written singly.

These immutables at the beginning of words which have a reference either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things, of the plural number, are pronounced double. Thus a lám, her hand; a leaḃaiꝛ, their books; a náiṁe, her shame; a neaꝛt, their strength; a ꝛeim, her course; a ꝛaoḋaꝛc, their view; are pronounced as if written a llám, a lleaḃaiꝛ, a nnáiṁe, a nneaꝛt, a ꝛꝛeim, a ꝛꝛaoḋaꝛc.

nḋ is sometimes written for n̄, as ceaṅḋ for ceaṅ̄.

When ḋ comes before n in the same word, it loses its own sound, and adopts that of another n; thus an ꝑeaꝛ ceaḋna, the same man, is pronounced as if written an ꝑeaꝛ ceanna.

When l and n are joined together in the same word, the n loses its own sound and takes that of l; thus eiġeiꝛġe na colna, the resurrection of the flesh, is pronounced as if written eiġeiꝛġe na colla.

Some authors assert that h is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (·); thus ḃ, ċ, ȯ, &c. may be written for ḃh, ch, ȯh, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their

works; but this omission is by no means defensible; for, in the Genitive Cases of all Nouns of the Feminine gender whose initial is a vowel, the letter h, is as forcibly expressed as in the English words *have*, *hall*, &c. Example; a heaodan, *her face;* a hainglod, *her silver* &c.

The character ng or ngeodal, has a sound peculiar to itself, which can only be learned by the ear. The sound of *ng*, in the English words long, king, &c. has some faint resemblance to it, but the Irish ng is sounded more nasal. When it occurs in the middle of words as in teangá, *a tongue;* caingean, *a confedracy;* &c. it must not be pronounced as if written tean-gá, cain-gean, but as tea-ngá, cai-ngean, &c.

OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

No letter, whether vowel or consonant, is ever written double except the following:

cc, used in the beginning of words, sounds as g; example, a ccean, their chief, a cclann, their children.

ll, in the middle or end of words, as ballán, a shell, dall, blind.

nn, in the middle and end of words, as ceannga, mild, lann, a sword.

pp, in the beginning of words; as ar ppean, our pen, written for ar bpean.

rr, in the middle and end of words; as carrán, a reaping hook, barr, the top.

tt, in the beginning of words; as ar ttigearna, our Lord.

THE

THE SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS.

Remarks.	Coresponding sounds in Engl sh.	Irish Examples.
ae always long	*ay* in say	lae, of a day; rae, time, or Moon.
1. ai long	*w* in Lawn	tám, rumour; cám, a Fine. (9.)
2. ai short	*i* in king	aingeal an Angel.
ao always long	*ea* bear	saor, cheap; saor, of value.
aoi long	*ea* fear near	caoin, tender; maoin, wealth.
1. ea long	*a* care	sméar a Blackberry.
2. ea short	*a* art	ceart right.
3. ea short	*e* leg	beag little.
4. ea obscure		sineadh stretching out.
1. ei long	*ei* feign	deirc, alms,
2. ei short	*e* egg	reic sell.
1. eo long	*yeo* yeoman	ceól, a song.
2. eo long (stresson o)	*o* mole	eólus, Knowledge.
eo short	*you* young	deoch, a Drink.
eoi always long	sounds as two syllables leo il	feoil, Flesh, treoir, vigour.
1. eu long	as two syllables	feuch, Behold, pronounced fe-uch.

Remarks.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
2. eu long	*ay* Mayor	meur, a Finger.
ia always long	*ie* pier	grian, the Sun. (9)
iai always long	*yea* year	iarsceann. the Pole of the head.
1. io long	*ee* keen	fion, Wine.
2. io short	*i* kill	biolar, Cresses.
1. iu long	*u* fume	ciunas, Silence.
2. iu short	*you* young	fliuch, wet, tiuch thick.
ig always long	as two syllables like *ue* in fuel	Ciuin, meek.
1. oi long stress on o	as *ow* in slow	cóir, Just.
2. oi short	*ea* in thread	oide a teacher.
1. oi short	*ui* in quill	toil, the Will.
2, oi long (stress on i)	*i* in mile	coillte, Woods.
3. oi long	*ee* in bee	croide, a Heart.
ua always long	*ou* in pour	fuar, Cold. (9)
1. ig long	sounds as two syllables, *soo-il*	gig, an Eye; dig Desire Hope.
3. ig long	*uee* in queen	buide yellow.
2. ig short	*ui* in quill	fig, Blood; cig, a Fly.
uai always long	sounds as two syllables, *doo-ain*	duain, Poems, gruaim, Gloom, grief &c.

The long vowels and diphthongs, are distinguished from the short, by a diagonal stroke from right

right to left, drawn over them (/), the short having none; thus fēaṛ, grass; feaṛ, a man; n.īn, fine; mm, meal.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

			Examples.	To be read.
m	Eclipse.	b in bṛón, sorrow	aṛ mbṛón, our sorrow	aṛ mṛón
g		c cúaiṛt, a visit	aṛ gcúaiṛt, our visit	aṛ gúaiṛt
n		d dṫl, desire	aṛ ndṫl, our desire	aṛ nṫl
b		f fṫl, blood	aṛ bfṫl, our blood	aṛ bṫl
n		g gúaiṛ, danger	aṛ, ngúaiṛ, our danger	aṛ ngúaiṛ
b		p páiṛde, a child	aṛ bpáiṛde, our child	aṛ báiṛde
t		ṛ ṛlat, a rod	an tṛlat, the rod	an tlat
d		t tír, a country	aṛ dtír, our country	a ṫír

When b eclipses f, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w*; as aṛ bfṫl, our blood, pronounced aṛ vṫl, or aṛ wṫl; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like *v* as aṛ bfir, our men, pronounced aṛ vir.

When

When g is eclipsed by n, it is never entirely mute, but always retains a sharp or half sound, as an ngúaiġ, our danger,. Also when g goes before n, the latter retains a half sound ; as gnáṫ, usual, &c. (10)

There is no simple sound in the English language by which these can be exemplified.

ġ When a possessive, and having the pronoun prefixed, is never eclipsed, but is mutable in the genitive singular only, as mo ġlaṫ, my rod, mo ġlaiṫe, of my rod. But it is always eclipsed by t, in the dative and ablative cases, singular, and whenever the article is expressed according to the gender of the noun. See Syntax.

These Eclipses take place in the Dative and Ablative cases of Nouns Singular with prepositions and in the Genitive Plural. See Syntax.

In verbs, they are used in interrogatives, participles of the past tense, and in the conditional mood ; as will appear when treating of verbs.

Those primitive consonants can never be omitted in their proper places, no more than the English can reject *g* in gnat, gnaw ; or *k* in know, knot, knell, &c. tho' entirely silent; as then their meaning (if any they would have) would become entirely different.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are nine parts of Speech in the Irish language,

1 Article,	4 Verb,	7 Conjunction,
2 Noun,	5 Participle,	8 Preposition,
3 Pronoun,	6 Adverb,	9 Interjection.

OF

OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS INFLECTIONS.

There is but one *radical Article* (an), corresponding to the English definite Article *the*. It never varies in any Case of the singular Number, except in Nouns of the feminine gender, and then it becomes na, in the genitive Case only. In *all* the Cases of the Plural Number, it is na, except in the genitive of Nouns beginning with a vowel, or with the influenced letters o and g; and then it becomes nan, but the last n is generally coalesced with the initial letter of the Noun; as, na ningin of the Daughters na nOeoc, of the Drinks, na ngort, of the Gardens &c. The Article it thus declined. (11)

Singular.	Plural.
Nominative an; Masc. and Fem.	*Nom* na; Masc. and Fem.
Genitive an; Masc. na Fem.	*Gen.* na or nan.
Dative an.	*Dat.* na.
Accusative an.	*Acc.* na.
Vocative	*Voc.*
Ablative an.	*Abl.* na.

OF NOUNS.

The ancient Irish never inflected their Nouns by *terminations*, but by Initials; as appears from an old Manuscript (penmenuigadh callam, Kilian's Miscellaneous Collection) transcribed by Ruaidhrai

O Ruaig

O Rodaig Anno 1416; forming the variations of their Cases by the genitive of the Article an. and its variations; thus, all Nouns, whose Genitives begin with vowels are of the *first* Declension.

Example I.

Singular.	Plurlar.
Nom. alt a joint,	*Nom.* na halt the joints,
Gen. an ailt of a joint,	*Gen.* na nalt of the joints.

Example II.

Nom. ingin a Daughter,	*Nom.* na hingeada the Daughters,
Gen. na hingine of a Daughter,	*Gen.* na ningin of the Daughters.

When a Noun begins with a vowel in the Genitive Singular, it takes n before it in the Genitive Plural, after the article, as above.

Second Declension.

All Nouns, whose primitive Consonants in the genitive Singular retain their natural sounds are of this Declension.

Example:

Nom. Cluar an Ear,	*Nom.* Cluara Ears
Gen. na Cluare of the Ear.	*Gen.* na gcluar of the Ears.

Third

Third Declension.

All Nouns whose initial consonants require aspiration in the genitive singular are of the third declension.

Example.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. cṙáṁ, a tree.	*Nom.* cṙaiṁ, trees.
Gen. an ċṙaiṁ, of the tree.	*Gen.* na gcṙaṁ, of trees.

As a Noun, in its different cases, cannot be declined in a satisfactory manner without the aid of Pronouns and Prepositions, I have only noticed above the nominative and genitive cases, pertaining to the Article.

Genders.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The distinction of genders is known by the genitive singular of the Article, and its variations: for an in the genitive is the determinate sign of the masculine gender, and na of the feminine, whilst a as a pronominal variation is common to both.

Example.

Mas. ceaṁ an ḟir, the head of the man.
Fem. ceaṁ na mná, the head of the woman.
Com. { ceaṁ a buaċaill, the boy's head.
{ ċeann a ċailin, the girl's head.

Tho' a is often used for an, yet there is this difference; that an always renders its subsequent Noun emphatic, and a its preceding Noun; as ceaṁ a mḟaṙcaiġ, the horseman's *head*; ceaṁ an mḟaṙcaiġ, the head of the *horseman*, &c.

If a Substantive in the genitive case, begins with a vowel, it requires h to be written and

strongly pronounced before it, in the feminine gender; but the vowel retains its natural sound in the masculine; as, taob deas a headhaigh, the right side of *her* face; taob deas a eadhaigh, the right side of *his* face.

The masculines beginning with the immutables l, n, r. are distinguished from the feminines by sound only. When any of these three letters happen to be the initial of a Noun masculine, it must be pronounced as single; but in Nouns of the feminine gender beginning with any of these letters they must be pronounced as if written double; thus a lámh, a náire, a réim, are written the same way in both genders, but they are pronounced differently; a lámh, her hand; a náire, her shame; a réim, her course; must be pronounced a llámh, a nnáire, a rréim; but a lám, his hand; a naire, his shame; a reim, his course, must be pronounced with the simple sound of the initial letters of each word.

All proper names of men are of the masculine gender, as Domhnall, Donald; Diarmaid, Dermot, &c. All names common to men alone are masculine, as sagart, a priest; laoch a champion. &c. as are likewise all nouns signifying males, as fear, a man; tarbh, a bull, &c.

Some Nouns which properly belong to the female sex take the masculine article before them, as a or an cailin, of the maid, &c. To these may be added all derivative Nouns ending in án, eán, ín, en, as they are of the masculine and feminine gender.

All proper names of countries, &c. are of the feminine gender, as eire, Ireland; alba, Scotland, &c.

All proper names of women are of the feminine gender, as maire, Mary, &c.

All

All common names of women are of the feminine gender, as ꝺıuꝑ, a kinswoman, &c

All Nouns whose diminutives end in o�

are of the feminine gender, as ȯꝛleoꝝ, a little leaf, &c.

Of Numbers.

Some imagined that this language had three numbers, (as in Greek) from this consideration, that in declining a Noun of number they found its first form different from its second, and its second different from its third; hence (say they) there must be three numbers. Their examples are coꝛ, a foot; cáꝑul, a mare; ceaꝺ̄, a head; thus coꝛ, a foot; ȯa, ȯoıꝛ, two feet; ꞇꝛı coꝛa, three feet, &c. but ȯa ȯoıꝛ, ought to be ȯa ȯoꝛ, i. e. a foot twice; for ȯa is expressive of second, twice, couple, or pair; as ȯó, not ȯa, in numbers, is two; thus ꝺoꝛ, one; ȯó, two; ꞇꝛı, three, &c.—This is evident from their manner of calling one eye, leıṫ ꝛꝛ̄l; one hand, leıṫ lám̓, &c. which if literally translated, would be half an eye, half a hand, &c. The only difference between coꝛ, ȯa ȯoꝛ; ceaꝺ̄, ȯa ceaꝺ̄, cáꝑul, ȯa ȯáꝑul, (in regard to the Substantive) is, that if a mutable consonant is its initial, it loses its natural sound; because then the Noun is determinate, and is equally so if expressed by one; as ꝺoꝛ ȯoꝛ, one foot; ꝺoꝛ̄ ceaꝺ̄, one head; ꝺoꝛ ȯáꝑul, one mare, &c,—This manner (even as an idiom) is no more censurable than "six foot high, four foot deep," &c. which is tolerated in English.

THE FORM OF INFLECTED NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first Declension comprises all Nouns beginning with Vowels.

In this Declension, if the *Article* be expressed, all Nouns of the Masculine Gender will require t prefixed to the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular; but Nouns of the Feminine Gender, will require h prefixed to the Genitive Singular. In the Plural of either Genders, all the Cases require h prefixed, except the Genitive, which requires n.

Example:

ēadaċ, Cloth, *Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an tēadaċ; the Cloth,	na hēadaiġ; the Clothes,
Gen. an ēadaiġ,	na nēadaċ,
Dat. don or do an ēadaċ,	do na hēadaċaib,
Acc. an tēadaċ,	na hēadaiġ,
Voc. (12.)	
Abl. uaḋ an ēadaċ,	uaḋ na hēadaċaib.

ingin, a Daughter, *Feminine.*

Nom. an ġin, the Daughter,	na hġineaċa—ḃ, the Daughters,
Gen. na hiġine,	na nġin,

Singular

Singular.	Plural.
Dat. ðon mġín	ðona hmġímb,
Acc. an mġín	na hmġíneaċa, ıð,
Voc.	
Abl. uað an mġín	uað na hmġímb.

Second Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed, all *Mutable* initial Consonants, except ſ, must be aspirated in the Nominative and Accusative Singular; the Genitive retains its natural power; and if the initial Consonant be of the influenced class, its peculiar eclipsing letter must be prefixed in the dative.

In the plural, the leading Consonant preserves its natural power in all the Cases, except the Genitive in which Case it must be eclipsed, if it be of the influenced Class.

Example:

Clṽaſ; an Ear, *Feminine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ċlūaſ, the Ear,	na clūaſa the Ears,
Gen. na clūaſe,	na ġcluáſ,
Dat. ðon ġclūaſ,	ðona clūaſaıb;— cluáſa,
Acc. an ċlūaſ,	na clūaſa,
Voc.	
Abl. leıſ an ġclūaſ,	leıſ na cluaſaıb.

To this Declension belong all Feminine Nouns beginning with the letter ſ, followed by a Vowel or the Immutables l, or ṛ. In any of these situations the letter ṫ, must be prefixed in

in all the Cases of the Singular, except the Genitive, in which Case the ſ retains a natural sound; as it does also in all the Cases of the plural.

ſúl, an Eye, *Feminine.*

	Plural.	Singular.
Nom.	an tſúl, the Eye,	na ſúle, the Eyes,
Gen.	na ſúle,	na ſúl,
Dat.	don tſúil,	dona ſúlib—ſúle,
Acc.	an tſúl,	na ſúle,
Voc.		
Abl.	uad an tſúl,	uad na ſúlib—e.

Third Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed all *Mutable* initial Consonants except ſ, must be aspirated in the Genitive, but retain their natural power in the Nominative, and Accusative, Singular. In the Dative, and Ablative Singular the initial suffers Eclipses if it be of the influenced class.

In all the cases of the Plural except the Genitive it preserves its natural sound, but in the Genitive it must follow the Dative Singular.

Example:

Cailín, a maid, *takes the masculine article.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an cailín, the maid	na cailmid
Gen.	a or an gcailín	na gcailín
Dat.	don gcailín	dona cailmib
Acc.	an cailín	na ngcailmid
Voc.		
Abl.	uad an gcailín	uad na cailmib

craſ

Cnaṁ, a tree, *Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an cnaṁ, the tree	na cnaiṁ, the trees
Gen. na gcnaiṁ	na gcnaṁ
Dat. don gcnaṁ	donn cnaṁa—cnaṁaib
Acc. an cnaṁ	na cnaiṁ
Voc.	
Abl. uaṫ an gcnaṁ	uaṫa cnaṁa—cnaṁaib

All Nouns of the masculine gender, whose initial consonant is g, belong to this declension. If the g be followed by a vowel, or by the immutables l or n, it preserves its natural sound in the nominative and accusative cases singular; but in the genitive, dative and ablative singular, it requires t prefixed.

In all the cases of the plural it retains its natural sound.

Example:

gagart, a priest, *Masculine.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. an gagart, the priest	na gagairt
Gen. an tgagairt	na gagart
Dat. don tgagart	donn gagartaib
Acc. an gagart	na gagairt
Voc.	
Abl. uaṫ an tgagart	uaṫ na gagartaib.

Nouns beginning with g, followed by the letters, b, c, d, g, m, n, p, or t, never suffer any initial variation in any of the cases.

OF

OF THE DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

As the ablative must always correspond with the dative in each number, it will be sufficient to shew how the dative is formed.

In all regular Nouns the dative singular terminates like the nominative; but if the article be prefixed, its initial consonant, if of the mutable class, except ꞃ, must be governed by its peculiar servile or eclipsing letter; as ceaṁ, a head, ᵭoꞑ ꞇceaṁ; ꞇꞃuáꞇ, ᵭoꞑ ꞑꞇꞃuáꞇ; ꝑeaꞃ, ᵭoꞑ bꝑeaꞃ, &c. See Syntax.

The dative plural of all Nouns of one syllable is generally like the nominative; as ꞑa ꝑꞃ, the men; ᵭoꞑa ꝑꞃ, to the men; ꞑa coiꞃꝑ, ᵭoꞑa coiꞃꝑ, &c. But a Noun encreasing in the nominative plural, and having its last vowel broad in the nominative Singular will terminate its dative plural in aiḃ; as cꞃoṫa paws; ᵭoꞑa cꞃuᵭaiḃ, &c. and if the last vowel be slender in the singular the dative plural ends in ib; as ꞃṫle Eyes; ᵭo ꞑa ꞃṫliḃ &c. (13.) The initials whether vowels or consonants never differ from their nominatives.

Having hitherto shewn the initial modification of nouns in general, their final variations also are to be found in the following Table.

TABLE

TABLE

FOR FINDING THE

GENITIVE SINGULAR, THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS OF EITHER GENDER.

When the N. S. ends in.	The Gen. Sing. ends in.	Nominative Plural, in.	Genitive Plural, in	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ab	ab,-a	ab,-ba	ab	ab, lord, father, Masc.	an ab,-a	aba	na nab
	e	a	ab	Scuab, a broom, Fem.	na scuabe	sceabha	na sceab
ab	ib-e	te	ab	Sliabh, a mountain, m.	an tsleibh-e	sleibhte	na sliabh
	ibe	ibe,-dhe	ab	Ciabh, a lock of hair, f.	na ceibe	ceibe-dhe	na gciabh

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ac	ic	ic	ac	Mac, a son, m.	an mic	mic	na mac
	ice	a	ac	Leac, a flag, f.	na leice	leaca	na leac
ać	íġ	íġ	ać	Marcać, a horseman, m.	an marcaiġ	marcaiġ	na marcać
	íċe	a	ać	Beać, a bee, f.	na beiċe	beaċa	na mbeać
ad	id	id	ad	Bád, a boat, m.	an báid	báid	na mbád
	ide	ide	ad	Snáṫad, a needle, f.	na gnáṫaide	gnáṫaide	na gnáṫad

aḋ	ḃ	ḋ	aḋ	Coṫaḋ, war, m.	an ċoṫaiḋ	coṫaiḋ	na ṫcoṫaḋ
	ḃe	ḋ,-a	aḋ	bladḋ, fame, rumour, f.	na blaiḋe	blaiḋe-a	na mbladḋ
af	ṗe	a	af	būaf, a toad, *.	na būaiṗe	buaṗa	na mbūaf
ag	g	g	ag	Cnag, a crack, m.	an ċnaig	cnaig	na ṫcnag
	ge	a	ag	bṗēag, a lie, f.	na bṗēige	bṗēga	na mbṗēag
ag	ġ	ġ	ag	bag, a battle, m.	an baiġ	baiġ	na mbaġ
	ġe	a	ag	Sleag, a spear, f.	na ṡleiġe	ṡleaġa	na ṡleaġ
al	l	l	al	abal, an apple, m.	an abail	abail	na nabal
	le	a	al	Speal, a scythe, f.	na ṡpeile	ṡpeala	na ṡpeal
am	m	m	am	Cūṗam, care, m.	an ċūṗaim	cūṗaim	na ṫcūṗam
	me	a	am	Colam, a pigeon, f.	na colṁe	columa	na ṫcolam
aṁ	ṁ,-a	iṁ	aṁ	Cnáṁ, a bone, m.	an ċnáiṁ,-a	cnáiṁ, a	na ṫcnaṁ
	ṁe	a	aṁ	láṁ, a hand, f.	na láiṁe	láiṁa	na laṁ
an	n	n	an	Cṗann, a tree, m.	an ċṗainn	cṗainn	na ṫcṗann
	ne-a	a	an	gṗían. the sun, f.	na gṗēine,-a	gṗiana	na ngṗian
ap	p	p	ap	Cnap, a knot, a lump, m.	an ċnaip	cnaip	na ṫcnap
ar	ṛ	ṛ	ar	Clár, a board, m.	an ċláiṛ	cláiṛ	na ṫclaṛ
	ṛe	a	ar	Cliaṛ, a tribe, f.	na ċlēiṛe	cliaṛa	na ṫcliaṛ

ar

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ag	ig	a	ach	bás, death, m.	an bháis	báis	na mbás
ag	ige	a	ach	Cluas, an ear, f.	na cluaise	cluasa	na gcluas
ac	ic	a	ach	bpat, a cloak, m.	an bpait	bpait	na mbpat
ach	ice	a	ach	slat, a rod, f.	na slaite	slata	na slat
ach	a	a	ach	Cath, a battle, m.	an chatha	catha	na gcath
ach	ice	a	ach	Clath, a hurdle, f.	na cleithe	cleitha	na gclath

en

eɲ	ɲ	ɲ	eɲ	ēɲ, a bird f.	an ēoɲ	ēoɲ	na ɲēɲ
eɾ	ɑ			ɑeɾ, the sky, m.	an ɑeɾ		
eɾ	ɑ	ɑ	eɾ	bēɾ, rent, m.	an bḛɾɑ	bḛɾɑ	na mbēɾ
	ıɾe	ɑ	eɾ	leɾ, light, f.	na leıɾe	lḛɾɑ	na leɾ
eċ	e	ɑ	eċ	ṗēċ, a rush, sinew &c. m.	an ṗéċe	ṗéɑċɑ	na bṗēċ
ıb	e	e	ıb	ʒıub, mire, f.	na ʒıube	ʒıube	na ŋʒıub
ıb	e	ɑɲɑ	ıb	ṫıeıb, a tribe, f.	na ṫıeıbe	ṫıḛbɑɲɑ	na ɔṫıeıb
ıc	e	ɑ	ıc	ıc, a remedy, a cure, f.	na hıce	ıce	na nıc
ıċ	e	ɑ	ıċ	cɲíċ, and end, f.	na cɲíċ	cɲíoċɑ	na ʒcɲíċ
ıɔ	ıɔe	e	ıɔ	Móıɔ, a vow, f.	na móıɔe	móıɔe	na móıɔ
ıó	ɑ	ɑó	ıó	bűɑıó, victory, f.	na buɑóɑ	bűɑıóɑó	na mbűɑıó
ıṗ	e	ɑ	ıṗ	Dáıṗ, a drink, f.	na dáıṗe	dáṗɑ	na ndáıṗ
ıʒ	e	e,-ıó	ʒ	Cɑɲɲɑıʒ, a rock, f.	na cɑɲɲɑıʒe	cɑɲɲɑıʒe,-ıó	na ʒcɑɲɲɑıʒ
ıʒ	e,-ɑ	e,-ɑ	ɑʒ	Tɾɑıʒ, the sea shore, f.	na tɾɑıʒe,-ɑ	tɾɑıʒe,-ɑ	na ttɾɑʒ
ıl	e	ɑ	ul	Sʼűl, an eye, f.	na ʂűıle	ʂűla	na ʂűl
ım	e	euó,-ɑñɑ	ım,-ɑñ	Céım, a degree, f.	na céıme	céımḛó,-ɑñɑ	na ʒcéım,-ɑñ
ım	e	ɑ̀ɑ	ım	ṗɾeım, a root, f.	na ṗɾeıme	ṗɾeımeɑ̀ɑ	na bṗɾeım
ɲ	e	ıó	ɲ	Mʒɲ, the back, f.	na mʒɲe	mʒɲıó	na mʒɲ

ıṗ

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ıp	e	ıó	ıp	Cóıp, a Tribe, f.	na cóıpe	cóıpıó	na gcóıp
ır	aıȝ,-a	aċa	aıȝ,-a	Aċaıȝ, a father, m.	an aċaıȝ,-a	aċaıṁeaċa	na naċaıȝ,-a
	e, a	aċa	ır	Inıȝın, a damsel, f.	na hınıȝıne	ınıȝneaċa	na ınıȝın
ıȝ	e	ıȝı	ıȝ	Ȝéıȝ, a swan, f,	na ȝéıȝe	ȝéıȝı	na ngéıȝ
ıc	e	ca,-ıce	ıc	Cıṫe, a harp, f.	na cıṫe	cıṫeca,-ıce	na gcıṫe
ıċ	e	a	ıċ	Flaıṫ, a prince, m. and f.	an flaıṫeá na flaıṫeá	flaıṫeá	na bflaıṫ

ob	ıb	ıb	ob	Gob, a beak or bill, m.	an ġoıb	ġoıb	na ngob
	ıbe	a	ob	Pıob, a pipe, f.	na pıbe	pıoba	na bpıob
ob	ıb	ıb	ob	Cnıob, the wrist, m.	an cnoıb	cnoıb	na gcnıob
	ıbe	a	ob	Cnaob, a branch, f.	na cnaoıbe	cnaoıb	na gcnaob
oc	ıc	ıc	oc	Cnoc, a hill, m.	an cnoıc	cnoıc	na gcnoc
	ıce	a	oc	blonoc, lard, f.	na blonoıce	blonoca	na mblonoc
oċ	ıġ,-ıċ	ıġ,-ıċ	oċ	Cnóċ, saffron, m.	an cnóıġ-ıċ	cnóıġ-ıċ	na gcnóċ
	ıċe	a	oċ	Cloċ, a stone f.	na cloıċe	cloċa	na gcloċ
od	ıd	ıd,-a	od	Póġ, a sod. m.	an ṗoıd	póıd,-oda	na bpóġ
	ıde	a	od	Saıġıod, a dart, f.	na ṡaıġıde	ṡaıġıda	na ṡaıġıod
oḋ	ıḋ	ıḋ	oḋ	Cnoḋ, a dowry or portion, m.	an cnoıḋ	cnoıḋ	na gcnoḋ
	ıḋe,-a			Sıoḋ, peace, f.	na ṡıḋe, oḋa		
oġ	ıġ	ıġ	oġ	Eaṗoġ, a bishop, m.	an eaṗoıġ	eaṗoıġ	na neaṗoġ
	ıġe	ıḋ,-a	oġ	Cṙṅeoġ, a churn, f.	na cṙṅeoıġe	cṙṅeoıġıḋ,-a	na gcṙṅeoġ
oġ	ıġ	ıġ	oġ	laoġ, a calf, m.	an laoıġ	laoıġ	na laoġ
	ġo,-a	a	oġ	Oġ, a virgin, f.	na hóıġe,-a	óġa	na nóġ
ol	ıl	ıl	ol	Smól, snuff of a candle, m.	an ṡmóıl	ṡmóıl	na ṡmól
	e	ac,-a	ol	Geıṁıol, a fetter, f.	na geıṁle	geıṁleac,-aċa	na ngeıṁıol

om

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular.	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
om	me	a	om	Lom, nakedness, f.	na lome	lomd	na lom
om	im	im	om	Naom, a saint, m.	an naoim	naoim	na naom
om	in	a	on	Bron, sorrow, m.	an bróin	bruin	na mbrón
om	me	a	on	Ton, a wave, f.	na tonne	tonna	na dtonn
op	ip	ip	op	Sop, a wisp, m.	an tsopa	sop	na sop

op

ơɲ	ꝑ	ıɲ	oɲ	Glóɲ, a voice, m.	an ġlóɲ	glóɲ	na ŋglóɲ
	ıɲe	a	oɲ	Caoɲ, a berry, f.	na caoɲe	caoɲa	na gcaoɲ
oɣ	ıɣ,-a	ıɣ,-a	oɣ	Róɣ, a rose, m.	an ɾoıɣ,-a	róıɣ,-a	na róɣ
	ıɣe	a	oɣ	Coɣ, a foot, m.	na Coıɣe	coɣa	na gcoɣ
oꞇ	ıꞇ			Ꝛlıŋgıoꞇ, silver, m.	an taıŋgıꞇ		
	ıꞇe	a	oꞇ	Loꞇ, a wound, f.	na lıꞇe	loꞇa	na loꞇ
oꞇ	ıꞇ,-a	a	oꞇ	Goꞇ, a spear, m.	an ġoıꞇ,-a	goꞇa	na ŋgoꞇ
	a	a	oꞇ	Boꞇ, a house, f.	na boꞇa	boꞇa	na mboꞇ
ub	ıbe	a	ub	Cɾúb, a paw, f.	na cɾúıbe	cɾúba	na gcɾúb
ub	ıb,-a	a	ub	Sub, juice, m.	an tɣɲb,-a	ɣuba	na ɣub
	ıbe	a	ub	Dub, ink, f.	na dɲbe	duba	na ndub
uc	ıce	a	uc	muc, a pig, f.	na mɲce	muca	na muc
uċ	ıċe	a	uċ	luċ, a mouse, f.	na lɲċe	lɾċa	na luċ
ud	ıd,_e	e	ud	Naṁud, an enemy, m.	an naṁɲd,-e	naṁde	na naṁud

When the N. S. ends in,	The Gen. Sing. ends in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ub	ibe	a	ub	dúb, an ear, f.	na dṙṡbe	dúda	na ndúd
uḋ	iḋe,-a	a	uḋ	cnúḋ, envy, f	na cnṙḋe,-a	cnúda	na ḋcnúḋ
uṡ	ṡ	ṡ-a	uṡ	ṡṙuṡ, a frown, m.	an ṡṙuṡ	ṡṙuṡa,-a	na ŋṡṙuṡ
uṡ	ṡ	a	uṡ	ṡruṡ a town, m.	an ṡruṡ	bruṡa	na mbruṡ
ul	il	il,-a	ul	cúl, a waggon, m.	an cṙl	cúl, a	na gcúl
il	ile	a	il	bacul, a stick, f.	na bacṙle	bacula	na mbacul

um

um	ṁ	im	um	Cum, the waist m.	an ċuim	Cṫm	na gcum
uiṁ	iṁe,-a	a	uiṁ	Cniuiṁ, a maggot, f.	na cnṫṁe,-a	cniuiṁa	na gcniuiṁ
	a	a	uiṁ	Cluiṁ, feather, m.	an ċluiṁa	cluiṁa	na gcluiṁ
uṅ	ṁe	ṁe,-a	un	Glun, a knee, f.	na glṫṅe	glṫṅe,-a	na ngluṅ
	ṁ	ṁ	un	Babun, a bulwark, f.	an babṫṅ	babṫṅ	na mbabun
uṗ	iṗ	iṗ	uṗ	Caṫūṗ, a hammer, m.	an ċaṫṅṗ	caṫṅṗ	na gcaṫūṗ
	ṗe	iṗ,-a	uṗ	Siuṗ, a kinswoman, f.	na ṡiṅṗe	ṡiuṗa	na ṡiuṗ
uṡ	iṡ	iṡ	uṡ	Dṫṁṡ, a doubt, m.	an amṁiṡ	amṁiṡ	na ramṁuṡ
	iṡe	a	uṡ	Ṡuṡ, a lip, f.	na ṗṫṡe	puṡa	na bruṡ
ut	ṫt	it	ut	Smut, a snout, m.	an ṡmṫt	ṡmṫt	na ṡmut
	a	a	ut	Sput, a stream, m.	an tṡṗoṫa	ṡpoṫa	na ṡput
uṫ	iṫe,-a	a	uṫ	Cput, an appearance, f.	na cṗṫe,-a	cputa	na gcput
	iṁ	iṁ	ṁ	Liṁ, a breast, m.	an ṅṁ	ṅṁ	na nuṁ
ṁ	a	a	ṁ	Umlaṁ, humility, f.	na humlaṁa	umlaṁa	na numlaṁ
	iṁt	iṁt	ṁt	Mallaṁt, a curse, m.	an ṁallaiṁt	mallaiṁt	na mallaiṁt
ṁt	a	a	ṁt	Cṗṫneaṁt, wheat, f.	na cṗṫnḟṫa	cṗṫnḟṫa	na gcṗṫneaṁt

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ab	e	ibh	ibh	babh, a scold, f.	na badhbe	badhbha	na mbadhbh
ag	ig	an	ag	Tadhg, a poet, m.	an Tadhg	Tadhgan	na dtadhg
ach	e	a	ach	Scadhach, the gullet, f.	na scadhache	na scadhacha	na scadhach
adh	e	anna	adhm	Smadhm, a knot, f.	na smaidhme	na smaidhmeanna	na smaidhm

lb	e,-a	a	lb	Scolb, a splinter, m. & f.	na sgoilbe,-a	sgoilb	na sgolb
lb	ilb	ilb	lb	Colb, a pillar, m.	an coilb	coilb	na gcolb
	e,-a	a	lb	Sealb, a herd, f.	na seilbe,-a	sealba	na sealb
lc	ilc	ilc	lc	Falc, a flood, m.	an fairle	fairle	na bfalc
	e	a,-aċa	lc	Cailc, a reed, f.	na cailce	cailca,-aċa	na gcuilc
lg	ilg	ilg	lg	Bolg, a bag, m.	an boilg	boilg	na mbolg
	e	a	lg	Sealg, a chace, f.	na seilge	sealga	na sealg
lm	ilm,-a	ilm,-a	lm	Salm, a psalm, m.	an sailm,-a	sailm,-a	na salm
	e	e	lm	Ailm, the palm tree, f.	na hailme	hailme	na nailm
lp	e	aċa	lp	Speilp, a girdle, f.	na sgeilpe	sgeilpeaċa	na sgeilp
	ilp	a	lp	Colp a haunch, f.	an coilp	colpa	na gcolp
lt	ilt	lt	lt	Ailt, a joint, m.	an ailt	ailt	na nailt
	ilte	a	lt	Réalt, a star, f.	na réilte	réalta	na réalt
nb	mb	ib	nb	Leanb, a child, m.	an leinb	leinb	na leanb
nc	inc	ine	nc	Sponc, a spunge, m.	an sgoinc	sgoinc	na sgonc

ng

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ꞩ	ꞩ	ꞩ	ꞩ	Cumaꞩ, strength, m.	an cumaꞩ	cumaꞩ	an gcumaꞩ
	ꞩe	a	ꞩ	Meaꞩ, deceit, f.	na meiꞩe	meaꞩa	na meaꞩ
mm	e, a	na	mm	Ainm, a name, m.	an ainme, a	ainmte, -dte	na nainm,
nꞩ	e			Canꞩe, a speech, f.	na canꞩe		
ꝺ	ꝺe	ꝺa	ꝺ	Fonꝺ, a landlord, m.	an fonꝺ	fonꝺ	na bfonꝺ
ꝺe	ꝺe	a	ꝺ	Feaꝺ, a pimple, f.	na feaꝺbe	feaꝺba	na bfeaꝺ
ꝺ	ꝺe	ꝺa	ꝺ	Taꝺ, a bull, m.	an taꝺ	taꝺa	na ꝺtaꝺ

ṁḃ	ṁḃe	a	ṁḃ	Deaṁḃ, a churn, f.	na deiṁḃe	deaṁḃa	na ndeaṁḃ
ṁc	ṁc	ṁc	ṁc	Toṁc, a boar, m.	an toiṁc	toiṁc	na dtoiṁc
	e	a	ṁc	ḃaiṁc, a ship, f.	na baiṁce	baiṁca	na mbaiṁc
ṁḋ	ṁḋ	ṁḋ	ṁḋ	baṁḋ, a poet, m.	an baiṁḋ	baiṁḋ	na mbaiṁḋ
	e	a	ṁḋ	Ceāṁḋ, a trade, f.	na ceiṁḋe	ceāṁḋa	na gceaṁḋ
ṁg	ṁg	ṁg	ṁg	loṁg, a track, m.	an loiṁg	loiṁg	na loiṁg
	ṁge	iḃ	ṁg	Maiṁg, woe, f.	na maiṁge	maiṁgiḃ	na maiṁg
ṁm	ṁm	ṁm	ṁm	Aṁm, a weapon, m.	an aiṁm	aiṁm	na naṁm
	e	iḃ	ṁm	Cṙaṁm, a banquet, f.	na cṙaṁme	cṙaṁmiḃ	na gcṙaṁm
ṁn	ṁn	ṁn	ṁn	Coṁn, a tankered, m.	an ċoiṁn,	coiṁn	na gcoiṁn
	ṁne,-a	ṁne,-a	ṁn	Sḃaiṁn, a quarrel f.	na ṡḃaiṁne	ṡḃaiṁne,-a	na ṡḃaiṁn
ṁp	ṁp	ṁp,-a	ṁp	Coṁp, a body, m.	an ċoiṁp	coiṁp,-a	na gcoiṁp
ṁt	ṁt	ṁt	ṁt	ḃeaṁt, dress. m.	an beaiṁt	beaiṁt	na mbeaiṁt
	e, a	iḃ	ṁt	Cuaiṁt, a visit, f.	na cuaiṁte,-a	cuaiṁtiḃ	na gcúaiṁt
ṡc	ṡc	ṡc	ṡc	Riaṡc, a moor, m.	an riáiṡc	riáiṡc	na riaṡc
	ṡce	a	ṡc	bloṡc, an assembly, f.	na bloiṡce	bloṡca	na mbloṡc

IN

When the N. S. ends in,	The Gen. Sing. ends in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,	Examples.	Genitive Singular in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,
ṙṫ	ṫe	ıḃ,-eaḋ	ṙṫ	Ꝑeıṙṫ, a beast, f.	na ꝑeıṙṫe	peıṙṫıḃ,-eḋ	na bṗeıṙṫ
ṙ5	ṙ5,-a	ıṙ5	ṙ5	Coıṁeaṙ5, an impediment m.	an coıṁeaṙ5,-a	coıṁeaṙ5	na bcoıṁeaṙ5
	ḟe	a	ṙ5	Ꝑléaṙ5, a noise, f.	na ꝑléaṙḟe	pléaṙḋa	na bpléaṙ5
ıc	ṙce	ṙc,-a	ṁc	Ceıṙc, a question, f.	na ceıṙce	ceıṙceaḋ	na gceıṙc

IN the foregoing TABLE, there are no examples given of Nouns terminating in Vowels, because, all regular Nouns of that description, generally terminate the Cases of the Singular number alike.

But as there are several irregular Nouns ending in Vowels, which vary their terminations in some of the cases of the singular, the following examples are given.

Substantives ending in á.

lá, a Day, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an lá,	na laeṫe, laoiṫe.
Gen. an laoi, lae	na lá.
Dat. don lá, lo	dona laoiṫib, laeṫib
Acc. an lá	na laeṫe laoiṫe
Voc.	
Abl. on lá	uaḋ na laoiṫib, laeṫib.

ṗéarṡa, a person, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ṗéarṡa	na ṗéarṡaṁa.
Gen. na ṗéarṡaṁa	na bṗéarṡa
Dat. dᵹn bṗéarṡaim	dona ṗéarṡaṁaib
Acc. an ṗéarṡa	na ṗéarṡaṁa
Voc.	
Abl. on bṗéarṡaim	uaḋ na bṗéarṡaṁaib

Substantives ending in e.

File, a Poet, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an file,	na filidh
Gen. an filidh	na bhfilidh
Dat. do'n bhfile	dona bhfilidhibh
Acc. an file	na filidh
Voc.	
Abl. uadh an bhfile	uadh na bhfilidhibh

Cnuasle, a Vein, *Fem.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. an chnuasle	na cnuasleana
Gen. na cnuasleana	na gcnuasle
Dat. do'n gcnuasle	do na cnuasluibh
Acc. an chnuasle	na cnuasleana
Voc.	
Abl. o'n gcnuasle	uadh na cnuasluibh

Substantives ending in i.

Ri, a King, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ri	na righthe
Gen. an righe, rioghe	na ri, righ
Dat. do'n ri, righ	dona righibh
Acc. an ri	na righthe
Voc.	
Abl. uadh an ri,-righ	uadh na righibh.

Mi,

Mí, a Month, *Fem.* and *Mas.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an mí,-mi	na míora
Gen. na míora, an míor	na mí,-míor
Dat. do an míor	dona míraib
Acc. an mí,-mí	na míora
Voc.	
Abl. o'n míor	uad na míraib

Substantives ending in o.

Cro, a hovel, *Mas.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an cró	na craoi,-craoite
Gen. an chraoi	na gcró
Dat. don gcró, chrú	dona craoib,-craoitib
Acc. an cró	na craoi,-craoite
Voc.	
Abl. o'n gcró	uad na craoib,-craoitib

bó, a Cow, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an bó	na ba, bai
Gen. na bó	na mbó
Dat. do an bóin	do na búaib
Acc. an bo	na ba,-baoi
Voc.	
Abl. uad an bóin	uad na búaib

Substantives

Substantives ending in u

bʀú, a womb, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an bʀú	na bʀuiġe,-bʀoiṁe, bʀóṁ
Gen. na bʀóṁ, bʀóiṁ bʀoṁe	na mbʀóṁ
Dat. do'n bʀóiṁ	do na bʀóṁaiḃ
Acc. an bʀú	na bʀuiġe, &c. as in *Nom.*
Voc.	
Abl. on bʀoiṁ	úaḋ na bʀoṁaiḃ

Besides the above Examples, there are a great number of Substantives terminating irregularly in Vowels; for the convenience of the learner, a few of them are here given, with their genitives and datives, singular and plural.

Nom.

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
Ceaṫṛamha, a Quarter, *Fem.*	ceaṫṛamhan,-na	gceaṫṛamhṅa	ceaṫṛamhna	gceaṫṛamha	ceaṫṛamhnaiḃ
Comḋṛga, a Neighbour, f.	comḋṛgaṁ,-ṁe,	gcomḋṛgṅa	comḋṛgam,-ana	gcomḋṛga	comḋṛganaiḃ
Ḋeaṛna, the Palm of the hand f. varies its Cases like comḋṛga,					
Gobha, a Smith, m.	gobaṁ	gobṅa	goibne	ngobha	goibniḃ
ásra; a Loin, f. / Sualu, a shoulder, f. } vary their cases like gobha,					
Teanga, a Tongue, f.	Teangain	teangain	teangṫa	dteanga	teangṫaiḃ
Fiaḃa, a Testimony, f.	fiaḃan	fiaḃṅa	fiaḃain,-e	bfiaḃa	fiaḃnaiḃ
Caoṛa, a Sheep. f.	caoṛeċ,-aċ	caoṛiġ	caoṛiġ	ccaoṛeaċ	caoṛċaiḃ
Naoiḋe, an Infant, m.	naoiḋin	naoiḋin	naoiḋeana	naoiḋean	naoiḋeanaiḃ
Dile, a Flood, f.	dilne,-ean	dilm	dileana	dile	dileanaiḃ
Faoiṛiḋe, a Confession, f.	faoiṛiḋean	faoiṛiḋin	faoiṛiḋeana	bfaoiṛiḋean	faoiṛiḋeanaiḃ faoiġiḋe,

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
ꝑoiġıðe, patience, f. } like ıṁꝛe, a recital, f. } like loıꝛe, a flame, f. } like ꝑaoıꝛıðe					
Ðꝛuaoı, a druid, m.	ðꝛuað	ðꝛuoıð	ðꝛuoıṫe,-ðe	ndꝛuað,-ıṫeað,	ðꝛuoıṫıb,-ðıb
Saoı, a learned man, } like Daoı, an ignorant man, } like ðꝛuaoı					
bꝛó, a hand mill, f.	bꝛóṅ	bꝛóṁ	bꝛóṁṫe	mbꝛóṅ,-ṫeġ	bꝛóṁṫıb
Cnu, a Nut, f.	cnó	cnuoı	cna,-cnaı	ġcno	cnoıb,-cnū
Cu, a Hound,	con	com	con	ġcu,-con	conaıb

Substantives having ı long, in their last syllables, never change their terminations in any of the cases in the Singular number; except in the irregular Nouns ending in Vowels.

Substantives having ı short, as their last vowel, are of the Feminine Gender, except such as end in ꝛ, which are sometimes Masculine.

Substantives

Substantives ending in ım, or ծm, generally make their plurals in aṁa. See the words Ceıṁ, and ꝼnaıծm, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in aṁ, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus bꝛeıṫeaṁ, a Judge *masc.* genitive singular bꝛeıṫım, or bꝛeıṫeaṁan, dative singular, bꝛeıṫeaṁ or bꝛeıṫeaṁꝛn; nominative Plural, bꝛeıṫım, or bꝛeıṫeaṁꝛn; genitive plural mbꝛeıṫeaṁ, or mbꝛeıṫeaman; dative Plural bꝛeıṫeaṁnaḃ. Of this kind are the following, viz. ollaṁ, ḋaıleaṁ, oıꝛeaṁ, ꝑeıṫeaṁ, ꝑeallꝛaṁ, ḋꝛleaṁ &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of a or ṫa; as Conꝛnaṁ, aid, *masc.* genitive singular, Conꝛnaıṁ, Conꝛnaṁa, or Conꝛanṫa; dative singular, conꝛnaṁ; nominative plural, Conꝛnaıṁ, Conꝛnaṁa, or Conꝛanṫa, genitive plural, ꝴconꝛnaṁ; dative plural, Conꝛnaṁnaıḃ. Conꝛanṫaıḃ. The following are also of this description; Cıonꝛaṁ, ꝓoꝛnaṁ, Oꝛnaṁ, Coꝛnaṁ, &c.

When the diphthong ıa, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the a is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into eı, See Table.

When the diphthong ıo, happens in the last sylable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the o is omitted in the genitive, and the ı, only is written. See the words ꝼaıꝿıoḋ, ꝼıoḋ, ꝿeımıoł, &c. in the Table. But in Nouns Masculine the ıo, is changed for ea, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

Example.

ſɪoc, Frost, *Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ſɪoc, the frost,	na ſeaca, the frosts,
Gen. an tſeaca, of &c.	na ſɪoc,-ſeac,
Dat. do an tſɪoc,	do na ſeacaib,
Acc. an ſɪoc	na ſeaca,
Voc.	
Abl. uaò an tſɪoc	uaò na ſeacaib.

In this manner is declined bliocht, bpiocht, ſliocò, cpiog, biop, cpiom, piocò, lot, ſpiob, miob, ſliob, and some others.

Nouns having ea in the last syllable, singular number, drop a, in the genitive, and substitute i, in its place, See Table passim. Cpiṫneacht, wheat, genitive singular, Cpiṫneachta, is an exception to this rule.

In all the examples of Declensions here given, the article is prefixed; and as the article makes the Noun appear in the third person, it is obvious that no vocative case could be given with propriety.

The vocative is properly applied to the second person, it is expressed by placing a, before the Nominative case of the Noun, but if the Noun begins with a Consonant capable of aspiration, it must be mortified; as a bean! O Woman! a ſigeadóip! O Weaver! &c. except ſ and t followed by a consonant in which case they do not admit of aspiration.

Some writers terminate their Nominatives Plural, generally in a, e, or o, thus peapa, for pip, corpa, for corp, olca, for oile, baipòa, for baipò,

bainb, ceoltoıb, for ceoltá, uiġtiḃe, for uiġḃe, bolgá, for boilg, &c. &c. Some also substitute *u*, for o, in their genitive singular and nominative and genitive plural; as uile for oile: uiġe, for oiġe, cuip, for coip, &c. but an ancient Grammarian (Taöġ ó Ḋálaiġ) does not approve of such transmutation, unless in the following, which make their genitive in a, and *by him* termed nouns of multitude, from their having a plural termination in their genitive singular.

Examples.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Nom. Sing.	Gen Sing.
fuil blood	na fola	sruth a stream	an tsrotha.
gul a lamentation	na gola	cath a battle	an chatha.
mil honey	na meala	dath a colour	an datha
muir a sea	na mara	feart a grave	an feartha
guth a voice	an gotha	flaith a lord	an flatha
crith a tremor	an chreatha	bris rent	an bresa
cith a shower	an cheatha	es a brook	an esa
cēir, wax	na cearaca	anam a soul	an anama
colan a body i. e. human	na colla, i.e. colna	athair a father	an athara
gruth curds	an ghotha	mathair a mother	na mathara
luis a leek	an losa	bhráthair a brother	an bhrathara
fion wine	an fiona	cathair a city	na cathrach
éag death	an éaga	feoil flesh	na feola
toil the will	na tola		

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these are sufficient to shew the devi-

ation of such nouns, from the general order of substantives, exemplified in the foregoing Table.

The same author (ó ḃóláin) calls all proper names of Men, Women, Countries, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Grain, Seeds, Trees, Plants, Trades, &c. Solitary Nouns, because they have no Plural number.

Treating of Irregular Nouns, he enumerates four only, viz. ḃean, a Woman. Clann, Children. Tulaiġ, a ridge of small Hills; and Teamair, Tara. Thus.

ḃean, a Woman.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. bean	na mna
Gen. na mná	na mban
Dat. ḋon mnaoi	ḋo na mnaiḃ
Acc. an bean	na mna
Voc. a bean	a mna
Abl. uaḋ an mnaoi	uaḋ na mnaiḃ

Clann, Children.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. clann	Clanna
Gen. na cloinne	na gclannam
Dat. ḋo an gcloinn	ḋo na clannaiḃ
Acc. an clann	na clanna
Voc a clann	a clanna
Abl. uaḋ an gcloinn	uaḋ na clannaiḃ

tulaiġ

Tulaiġ, a Hill.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. tūlaiġ	na tuldha
Gen. na tuldha	na dtulach
Dat. don dtulaiġ	dona tulchaibh
Acc. an tulaiġ	na tuldha
Voc. a tulaiġ	a tuldha
Abl. uadh an dtulaiġ.	uadh na tulchaibh.

Teamhair, Tara; Singular only.

Nominative, teamhair.
Genitive, na teamhrach.
Dative, do teamhair.
Accusative, teamhair.
Vocative, a teamhair.
Ablative, uadh teamhair.

Tho' Clanna, is the plural of Clann, (i. e. the plural of a plural) yet there is this difference, that Clann implies Children in a direct line from one common stock; and Clanna, collateral lines; forming tribes, parties, &c. in English clanns.

Cioch'al, in his etymology of this language, beginning thus,

" tiobrad fírcheart na bfocal mbinn,
" mínreidh do ghaoidhibh éirionn."

" The pure Fountain of sweet words,
" I will explain to the Sages of Ireland,"

Derives

Derives tulaiġ, from tul or tol, i. e. iomarcaċ, many, and aiġ i. e. cnoc, a hill, mḟir, (not aṁean) from im, to, and fear, man, i. e. marriageable.—imġin (not imġean) from im, to, and gin, to bring forth, i. e. ad parturiendum.—Ealaḋ, from aṡ, milk, and al, mare, steed, &c.

Substantives forming diminutives in an, have the i of their primitive Genitives placed between a and n, and have their inferior diminutives in in.

Examples.

Primitives.	Diminutives.	
Nom. cnoc, a hill.	cnocan, a hillock.	cnoicin, a very small hill.
Gen. an ċnoc.	an ċnocnan	an ċnoicin
Nom. tarb, a bull.	tarban, a small bull.	tairbin
Gen. an tairb	an tarbain	an tairbin
Nom. geag, a branch.	geagan, a small branch.	geigin
Gen. an ġeig	an ġeigin	an ġeigin
Nom. leabar, a book.	leabaran, a small book.	leabairin
Gen. an leabair	an leabarain	an leabairin.

These last diminutives refer to very small objects, and are formed of the Genitives of their Primitives. They are not much in use.

OF

OF POSSESSIVES.

First Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
mo ēaɔaċ, my cloth.	ar nēaɔaċ, our cloth.
ɔo ēaɔaċ, thy cloth.	bur nēaɔaċ, your cloth.
a ēaɔaċ, his cloth.	a nēaɔaċ, their cloth.
a hēaɔaċ, her cloth.	

Second Declension.

mo ċluaɣ, my ear.	ar ɣcluaɣa, our ears.
ɔo ċluaɣ, thy ear.	bur ɣcluaɣa, your ears.
a ċluaɣ, his ear.	a ɣcluaɣa, their ears.
a cluaɣ, her ear.	

Third Declension.

mo ċailín, my maid.	ar ɣcailín, our maids.
ɔo ċailín, thy maid.	bur ɣcailín, your maids.
a ċailín, his maid.	a ɣcailín, their maids.
a cailín, her maid.	

Genitives.

mo ċailne, of my maid.	ar ɣcailne of our maids.
ɔo ċailne, of, thy. &c.	bur ɣcailne, of your, &c.
a ċailne, of his, &c.	a ɣcailne, of their, &c.
a cailne of her, &c.	

mo ċluaiɣe, of my ear.	ar ɣcluaiɣe, of our ears.
ɔo ċluaiɣe, of, &c.	bur ɣcluaiɣe, of, &c

a cluaiɣe

a cluaiġe, of his ear.	a ġcluaiġe, of their ears.
a cluaiġe, of her, &c.	
mo ēaδaiġ, of my cloth.	ar neaδaiġ, of our cloth,
δo ēaδaiġ, of thy, &c.	bur neaδaiġ, of your, &c.
a ēaδaiġ; of his, &c.	a neaδaiġ, of their, &c.
a heaδaiġ, of her, &c.	

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in ıδ.—See, Caılin, page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in ıδ or ıġ, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in ıġ, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See eaδaċ, Page 22.

In plural possessive dátives, the preposition and pronoun are often contracted; thus δar for δo ar; as δar ġcaılin, to our Maid, &c.

The only difference I can find between bar and bur in possessives, and second persons plural of verbs, is, that if the possessive noun has abroad termination, the pronoun bar is used; but

but bup, is used when the Noun has a slender termination.—In Verbs of the first conjugation bap is used, but bup is used in the second conjugation.

OF ADJECTIVES.

THE chief elegance of this Language arises from the copious connection, and graceful formation of its Adjectives; hence no part of Grammar is explained or learned with more difficulty than Adjectives in their various compositions and comparisons.

Their Declensions are in number as the substantives, and like them, known by initial changes in their Genitives Singular.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

Deaps, Red.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an tēadaċ deaps, the red Cloth.	*Nom.* na hēadaiġ ~~deaps~~ deiġ, the red Cloths.
Gen. an ēadaiġ deiġ, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na nēadaċ deaps, of the, &c.
	Dat.

Sing.	Plur.
Dat. do'n ēadaċ deaṁg, to the, &c.	*Dat.* dona hēadaiḃ deiṁg, of the, &c.
Acc. an tēadaċ deaṁg, the Red, &c.	*Acc.* na hēadaiġ deiṁg, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. uaḋ an ēadaċ deaṁg, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na hēadaiḃ deiṁg, from the, &c.

Second Declension.

Mór, Large.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ċluas mór, the large Ear.	*Nom.* na cluasa móire, the large Ears.
Gen. na cluaise móire, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na gcluas mór, of the, &c.
Dat. don gcluás mór, to the, &c.	*Dat.* dona cluasaiḃ móire, to the, &c.
Acc. an ċluas mór to the, &c.	*Acc.* na cluasa móire, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. úaḋ an gcluas mór, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na cluasaiḃ móire, from the, &c.

Third Declension.

óg, Young.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an cailin óg, the young Girl.	*Nom.* na cailini óga, the young Girls.

Gen.

Singular.	Plural.
Gen. an ċailín óig, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na gcailín óg, of the, &c.
Dat. don gcailín óg, to the, &c.	*Dat.* do na Cailnib ~~óige~~, to the, &c.
Acc. an cailin óg, the, &c.	*Acc.* na cailnio ~~óige~~, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. uaó an gcailín óg, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaó na cailnib ~~óige~~, from, &c.

GENERAL RULE.

There is no variation in the termination of the Nominative Case, whether the Noun to which it is annexed be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender.

The Nominative and Accusative Cases have their terminations alike; as also the Dative and Ablative cases.

The Genitive of Masculine Adjectives, if the last vowel of the Nominative be broad, is formed by inserting i before the final Consonant, but Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are increased by the addition of e after their final Consonants; thus,

Nom. deaṁg, red.	*Nom.* mór, great.	*Nom.* óg young.
Gen. Masc. deiṁg, of, &c.	*Gen. Mas.* móir, of, &c.	*Gen. Mas.* óig, of, &c.
Gen. Fem. deiṁge, of, &c.	*Gen. Fem.* móire, of, &c.	*Gen. Fem.* óige, of, &c.

If the last vowel in the Nominative be slender, the Genitive Feminine is increased by e, but the Genitive Masculine is the same as the Nominative.

Example.

Nom. min, soft.
Gen. Masc. min.
Gen. Fem. mine.

The Genitive Plural is like the Nominative Singular; and the Nominative Plural generally like the Genitive Singular. But some Writers make all the Cases of the Plural take a broad increase, except the Genitive, if the Adjective ends in a Consonant preceded by a broad Vowel; as an ċéadaḋ deaṙg, Singular; na headaiġ deaṙga, Plural.

Degrees of Comparison.

There are in common Irish but the three degrees of comparison found in all other Languages; but the Bards, in the glow of Poetic rapture, passed the ordinary bounds, and upon the common superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative; and on the second also, raised a third comparative and superlative; from an irregular but noble effort to bring the Language to a level with their lofty conceptions; which uncommon mode of expressing their effusions, though it may seem romantic to others, the natives regarded as a source of peculiar beauty, and a high poetic embellishment to their Language.

The

The comparative signs at present used are ᚅᚔᚑᚏ, more; ᚏᚒ, very, or too; and ᚏᚐᚏ, most; as, ᚐᚔᚑᚅᚏ, strong, (positive)—ᚅᚔᚑᚏ ᚐᚔᚑᚅᚏᚔᚓ, stronger or more strong, (comparative),—ᚏᚒ ᚐᚔᚑᚅᚏ very, or too strong, (superior to the comparative, inferior to the superlative), ᚏᚐᚏ ᚐᚔᚑᚅᚏ, strongest or most strong; (superlative).—The particle ᚏᚒ is generally, though improperly, used for ᚏᚐᚏ. (14.)

There is another manner of expressing the comparative, which is done by adding the preposition ᚇᚓ to the comparative, and rejecting ᚅᚔᚑᚏ; as ᚔᚏ ᚐᚔᚑᚅᚏᚔᚓᚇᚓ ᚈᚒ ᚏᚔᚅ, you are the stronger for that. See Syntax under ~~Adverbs.~~ *Prepositions.*

ᚉᚅ, is also a particle of excess, and considered more forcibly expressive than ᚏᚐᚏ; as ᚐᚅᚐᚔᚑᚅᚏ, incomparably strong.

OF SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

THESE are, first, Monosyllables expressive of Condition and Quality; or second, Polysyllables, indicative of Place, and Number;—they may be termed Substitutes, because they represent their Substantives.

Adjectives of Condition and Quality have their Genitives for comparatives, and their superlatives equal to their primitives, by placing ᚏᚐᚏ, or, what is more common, ᚏᚒ, before them and placing a dot (.) over the initials (if Mutables)

Mutables,) when a comparison is made by ıoṅa (than); as ıγ ғeaṁ ciáll ıoṅa Caıṫeım: Sense is better than Dignity.

Example.

Of Condition.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
boċt, poor.	aṅ boċt, the poor.	ṅa boıċte, of the poor.
laɣ, weak.	aṅ laɣ, the weak.	ṅa laıɣe, of the weak.
cṙıon, withered.	aṅ Cṙıon, the withered.	ṅa cṙíne, of the withered
ɣean, old.	aṅ ɣean, the old.	ṅa ɣeıne, of the old.
óɣ, young.	aṅ tóɣ, the young.	ṅa ḥóıɣe, of the young.

Comparatives,	Superlatives.
ṅıoɣ boıċte, more poor, poorer.	ɣaṁ or ṁo boċt, most, or very poor.
ṅıoɣ laıɣe, more weak, weaker.	ɣaṁ or ṁo laɣ, most, or very weak.
ṅıoɣ cṙíne, more withered.	ɣaṁ or ṁo cṙıon, most, or very withered.
ṅıoɣ ɣeıne, more old, older.	ɣaṁ or ṁo ɣean, most, or very old.
ṅıoɣ óıɣe, more young, younger.	ɣaṁ or ṁo óɣ, most, or very young.

Of Quality,	Substitutes,	Genitives.
bán, white.	aṅ bán, the white.	ṅa báıne, of the white.

ovb

dub, black.	an dub, the black.	na dṫbe, of the black.
dearg, red.	an dearg, the red.	na deirge, of the red.
glas, green.	an glas, the green.	na glaise, of the green.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
nios báine, more white, whiter.	fas or no bán, most, or very white.
nios dṫbe, more black, blacker.	fas or no dub, most, or very black.
nios deirge, more red, redder.	fas or no dearg, most, or very red.
nios glaise, more green, greener.	fas or no glas, most, or very green.

Irregulars.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
maith, good.	an maith, the good.	an maith of the good.
olc, bad.	an tolc, the bad.	an oilc, of the bad.
beag little.	an beag, the small.	an beag, of the small.
mór great.	an mór, the great.	an mór, of the great.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
nios fearr, better.	fas or no maith, best, too, or very good.
nios measa, worse.	fas or no olc, worst, too, or very bad.

nios

níoṁ lúġa, less. — ṡaṁ or ṁo beaġ, least, or very small.

níoṁ mó, greater. — ṡaṁ or ṁo mór, largeyst, too, or very large.

Adjectives of Place end in ać, having the Place as their Primitives, and form no comparison; thus, Spáin, Spain, Spáinneać, a Spaniard, éadać Spáinneać, Spanish cloth.—Éirinn, Ireland, Éirionać, an Irishman, féile Éirionać, Irish liberality.—Cóṁnać, Conaught, Cóṁnaċtać, a Conaughtman.—Súaiṁneaṁ Cóṁnaċtać, Conaught Festivity &c.—When they are used as Substitutes they are inflected like Substantives ending in ać.

Adjectives of Number, are ten only, for in all others, the Substantive is expressed, and placed between the prime number and the Decimal, thus aon one Person, dís or beirt two Persons; trír three Persons; ceathair four Persons; cúigear five Persons; seisear, six Persons; seachtar or mórsheisear, seven Persons; ochtar, eight Persons; naoṁar, nine Persons; deichniúr, ten Persons; aon-fhear-déag, eleven Men; cúig-mna-déag, fifteen Women.

Adjectives of Office are compound Substantives, expressing both the English Adjective and Substantive. They are formed of their conpound personals, thus;

Personals.	Substantives.
tailliúr, a Tailor.	tailliúrnaċt, tailoring Trade.
coṁhfeadóirigh, a Shoemaker,	coṁhfeadóirigheaċt, shoemaking Trade.

gabhdan

Personals.	Substantives.
gabóean, a Smith.	gabóeamóeċt, Smiths trade.
buabuġaiġdeóir, a Butcher.	buabuġaiġdeóireaċt, Butchering trade.

Their component parts are as follow, thus taċlocar, is compounded of taċ, cement, join, and locar, cloth garment; coirpeadóġiorú, of coir, Skin, Hide; peadó, sew, and ġiog, Skill; gaibóean, of gab, a Spear, Dart, or any pointed Weapon; and dean, do, or make; buabuġ aġdeoir, of buaib, Cattle; buġ, mince, slaughter; and aiġde, Manner, Form.—And so of all other Nouns of Office.

OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

These generally terminate in a, aċ, m, ró, ıġ, ṁar, or ṁur, sometimes contracted ar, ur; in ṁail or, ṁıl; contracted ıl; which form their Comparatives and Substantives, thus:

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
a.	Calma, Valiant.	níos calma, more Valiant.	ar, or no calma, most Valiant,
aċ.	Milteaċ, Destructive.	níos miltaiġ, more, &c.	ar, or no miltaċ, most, &c.
m.	Fírim, Masculine.	níos fírime, more, &c.	ar, or no fírim, most, &c.
ró.	Ciallaró, Sensible.	níos ciallaíde, more, &c.	ar, or no ciallaíd, more, &c.
ıġ.	Eagnaiġ, Witty, Wise.	níos eagnaiġe, more, &c.	ar, or no eagnaiġ, most, &c.

ṁur

In. Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
ṁuṁ. líonṁuṁ, Plentiful.	níoṁ líonṁṫe, more, &c.	ṫaṁ, or ṁo líonṁuṁ, more, &c.
ḋṫl. ṗeaṁaḋúil, Manful.	níoṁ ṗeaṁaḋúla, more, &c.	ṫaṁ, or ṁo ṗeaṁaḋṫl, most, &c.

Substantives.

Calmacht, Valour.
Millteacht, Destruction.
ṗiṁṁeacht, Virility.
Ciallmuiḋeacht, Sense.
Eagnaiḋeacht, Wisdom, or eagna.
líonṁṫeacht, Abundance.
ṗeaṁaḋṫeacht, Manliness.

Compounds ending in an are Irregular, as leaṫan broad, níoṁ leaṫaṁe, broader, or more broad; ṫaṁ or ṁo leaṫan, most broad; leaṫḋaḋ breadth, &c.

All positives ending in a, increase not in the Plural; but all the other terminations take a in the Plural Number.

OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives ending in aḃ are Active; the Passive end in ṫa, ṫá, ṫe, &c. these are formed of the imperative Mood, second person singular, and become the Comparatives of their primitives or active Participles, as,

Primitives.

Primitives	Imperative.
lán full líonadh, filling.	líon, fill.
moladh, praising.	mol, praise.
bualadh, beating.	buail, beat.
loisgeadh, burning.	loisg, burn.
gearradh, cutting.	gearr, cut.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
níos líonta, more full.	is or ró líonta, most full.
níos molta, more praised.	is or ró molta, most praised.
níos búailte, more beaten.	is or ró búailte, most beaten.
níos loisgte, more burned.	is or ró loisgte, most burned.
níos gearrtha, more cut.	is or ro gearrtha, most cut.

If the Positive, or Primitive, end in a, or ta, it never changes (unless in the sound of its initial mutable) in Number, Gender, Case, Declension or Comparison, not being formed of the Imperative Mood. When ta is in the primitive it terminates its Substantive in s, as,

Positive or Primitive.

Macanta, honest.
Nios macanta, more honest
Is or ro macanta, most honest.

GENDER.

Fear macanta, an honest Man.
Bean macanta, an honest Woman.

Case and Declension.

An fir macanta, of the honest Man.
Na mna macanta, of the honest Woman.

Numbers.

Singular.	Plural.
An fear macanta, the honest Man.	Na fir macanta, the honest Men.
An bean macanta, the honest Women.	Na mna macanta, the honest Women.

Substantives.

Macantas, Honesty.
Somontas, Mildness.

The Participials in ta, form two Substantives; viz. in r personal, in t general; as mealta deceived; mealtair a deceiver; mealtaireact deceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an, and

and their Substantives in ag; as mealtán, a little deceiver; mealtanag, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives; as, feall, treason, fealtaé, treacherous; fealtam, a traitor; fealtamheact, treachery, &c.

Some writers terminate their Personals differently, according to their own particular mode of pronunciation; but all terminations of this kind must be erroneous, if they depart from the following

GENERAL RULE.

If the Primitive, (whether Substantive, Adjective, or Participle,) has a broad Vowel before its final Consonant, the subsequent Vowel in its derivation must be broad also; thus, feall, meall, in their primitives, will be fealta, mealta, in their derivatives; and as no Vowel can follow a, but i, in Personal terminations, whether the final consonant be m, b, g, &c. it must end in im, hence fealtaim, &c.—But if the Primitive final is preceded by a slender vowel, the following vowel in the derivative must be slender likewise; thus, caint, speech, will be cainte; and as oi alone can follow e, in personal terminations, they must end in oim, hence cainteoim, &c.

OF

OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES.

First, Of the Adjective compounded with the Substantive.

When an Adjective is thus formed, if it precede the substantive, it conveys a more forcible meaning than if it followed; as, ꝑeaꝛ ceaṅ-ṫṕéaꝛ, a head-strong Man; ꝑeaꝛ ṫṕéaṅ-ċeaṁaċ, a resolute Man, &c. in this last, the former Substantive becomes an Adjective, as in the English heart-broken, and broken-hearted, &c.

Secondly, Of Simple Adjectives compounded with Impersonal Possessives.

In forming these, the simple precedes the possessive; as, ꝑéalṫ ġlaṅ-ġoiḷseaċ, a bright-shining Star. Ġlóꝛ biṅ-ġuṫaċ, a sweet-sounding Voice, &c. Such Adjectives involve two Substantives, which then become Adjectives, and may be termed,

Thirdly, Adjectives compounded of Adjectives; thus, oıδċe ġlaṅ-ꝑéalṫ-ġoiḷseaċ, a bright-star-shining Night. ꝑeaꝛ biṅ-ġloꝛ-ġuṫaċ, a sweet-sounding-voiced Man. (15.) These are again compounded, and become

Fourthly, Adjectives compounded of compound Adjectives; as, óıġṕeaꝛ ġṁúaıġ-ꝑiṅ-ġíoḃ-ꝑáṁ-ḃúaḷ-ġcáṁeóġaċ, a soft-silken-wide-spreading-

ing-ringleting-fair-haired Youth, i. e. the Youth of soft-silken-wide-spreading, ringleting fair Hair. (16.) Adjectives of this description, have the Substantive in their first syllable; for if it be placed in the last syllable, the whole compound becomes an expressive Substantive; as,

Fifthly, a tṙéan-árd-ṡluaġ-ċaṫ-ċeaṅṅalám, thou mighty Ruler of lofty embattled Chiefs. (17.)

Sixthly, Of Participial Adjectives, compounded of compound Substantives, compounded of compound Adjectives.——In these the Epic Bards delighted, magnifying the exploits of their Heroes beyond measure, and inspiring their hearers with a thirst for military Glory, emulation of feats, and contempt of Death.—Of which, the following Soliloquy of Oṡlaṫ, over the grave of his brother Aṙġṁor, gives a sufficent Example:

Seaṁc ṡeṁce mo ċroiḋe ṙṅó líaġ ṫu Aṙġṁóṁ!
Ceó ġleóḋaċ mo ṅoṙġ ṫu, a ḋeaṁḃaṫaiṁ.
Ní bíle ḋíḋion aṁ Miliḋ a ṫeaġṁáil!
Mo ṅúaiṁ naċ bṙṫiṁ ṅíoṁ ṡia a ġceiṁḋáil,
Aṙġ laoċraiḋ léṁa ṫreaċtṁaḋ ṁi Élaṁ.
Ní ṙeaṁṫa uaiṫne, mo ṁeoḋaṁ-ċṁeaċ, iṁ caoṁ liom.
Ce ḋeóṙaċ me cṙó líonta cṁion oṁ,
éiṡḋe ṁe ṫréiġṫe mo áonḃṙáṫaiṁ.

Oo ḃéaṁaḋ ṁe ḋian-lúaḋ-ċṙóḋaċt buan-ċnaṁ-ċaṙġaṁṫa ṡṙṫléiṁ, ṡṁóḋḃaṡaċ ṡantaċ-ṁuaiġ-maṁḃtaċ ṙṁaiṡ-léaḋaṁṫa, ḋioċoṙġaṁṫa éaġṁaṡlaṁail ṁo ṫreiġṫeaċ ġéuṁ-naṁḋġṁṡl, árd-aiġeantaċ, neiṁ-ċiṁ ṙeoil-ṡġaṫaġaċ ṡṙol-ḋéantaṁṫa ḋeilḃ-ġnáṁ-

cloḋ-

ċlóó aöċúmaiċa ṙíoṁ-báiṙ-nēulaṁṇl ṙeobac ṗṇl-ṫeaċ, leoṁan-bṗaṙ-ẓaṙẓ-neaṙt-ēaċṫaṁaṙ, maṙ ṙeub-bṇṅe-ṙleiḃ-ṫṇṅe-ẓṡṇḃ-ẓuaṙaċ, a meoöan ṫṙom-ṫio-ṇal-böṙḃ-ṗṇlteaċ ṇa laoċ meaṙ &c.

TRANSLATION.

Argmhor! Love of the love of my heart beneath this stone thou liest! A mist of sorrow to mine Eyes thou art, my Brother! Stern bulwark of our heroes in battle! woe is me, no longer art thou sharer of the Spoils among the Chiefs of Lena, defeating the Sons of anger.—Thou too, alas! his grassy mansion, art dear to me.—Tho' my aged-bursting-breast with tearful eye bend over thee, hearken thou to the mighty deeds of my only Brother —Who with fleet-valiant-bone-crushing Arm.—Torrent-like-rapid, dartingly-eager, mortal his strides; dauntless, dealing Death around; invincible, fierce, vigorous, active, hostile, courageous, intrepid, rending, hewing, slaughtering, deforming forms and features; shaded with clouds of certain death. Sanguine as the Hawk of prey; furious as the resistless-strongframed-bloodthirsty Lion; impetuous as the boisterous-hoarse-foaming-bold-bursting-broad-mountain Billows; would rush through close-thronged crowds of enraged Warriors, &c.

OF

OF PRONOUNS.

THE Pronouns are divided into six classes; Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personals are me, I; ᴛu, you, or thou; e, or ɾe, he, it, or thing (abstract;) ı, or ɾı, she.—e, or ı, when expressed, denote their appropriate Genders.

They are thus declined.

Me, I.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. me, I.	ɾın, we.
Gen. mo, Mine, or of me.	ɑɾ, our, or of us.
Dat. ɒom, for ɒo me, to me.	ɒɳɳ, for ɒo ın, to us.
Acc. me, me.	ın, or ɾın, us.
Voc.	
Abl. ᴜɑm, for ᴜɑ̇ me, from.	ᴜɑın for ᴜɑ̇ ın, from us.

Tu, Thou.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ᴛu, thou.	ıb or ɾıb, ye.
Gen. ɒo, thine or of thee.	*bɑɾ* or *bur*, your, or of ye.

Dat.

Singular.	Plural.
Dat. ðꝺꞇ, for ðo ꞇu, to thee.	ðıƀ for ðo ıƀ, to ye.
Acc. ꞇu, thou.	ıƀ, or ꝛıƀ, ye.
Voc. ꞇuꝛa, O! thou.	ıƀ, ꝛe, O ye!
Abl. uaıð, for uað ꞇu, from thee.	uaıƀ, for uað ıƀ, from ye.

Se, He.

Singular.	Plural
Nom. ꝛe, he.	ꝛıað, they.
Gen. a, his, its, of him.	a, their, or of them.
Dat. ðo, to him.	ðoıƀ, to them.
Acc. e, him, it or thing.	ıað, them.
Voc.	
Abl. uað, from him.	uaðꞇa from them.

Sj, She.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ꝛı, she.	ꝛıað, they.
Gen. a, hers, of her.	a, their, or of them.
Dat. ðı, for ðo ı, to her	ðoıƀ, to them.
Acc. ı, her.	ıað, them.
Voc.	
Abl. uaıð, for uað ı, from her.	uaðꞇa from them.

The

The Possessives are, mo, mine; do, thine, or your; a, his, hers, its, or their.—These are only the Genitives of their personal primitives, me, tu, fe, fi.

The Demonstratives are four; fo, this, these, or here; fin, that, those or there; fud, those, or there; ud, that, or those, there or yon.—These Demonstratives are indeclinable, and are the same in both numbers:

Example.

An fear fo, this man; na fir fo, these men: ta fe an fo, he is here; ta fiad an fo, they are here; an fear fin, that man; na fir fin, those men; ta fe an fin, he is there; na fir fud, those men; fud an fear, there is the man; fud na fir, there are the men; an pean ud, that pen; na lámha ud, those hands; an teach ud tall, yon house.

The relatives are a, who, which, that; and noch, noca, who, which.—Like the Demonstratives, they are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

Examples, of a.

Agus do chuaid iofa a fhochach go tempoll Dé, agus do theilg fé amach a naib ag reic agas ag ceannach annfa teamhoill. Matt. 21, Chap. 12, Verse.

And Jesus entered into the Temple of God, and cast out all *who* were selling and buying in the temple.

Agus an tan do bí deireadh an laoi áin, tugadar isteach mórán aig a rabadar deamhain. Matth. 8 Chap. 16 Verse.

When evening was come, they brought unto him many *that* were possessed with Devils.

Examples of noc, noca.

Cluistigh an focalso a bhat bágan, ata a gliadh Samaria, noch ghairthigh an bocht, noch chuireas an riaghdanaibh, noch a deir re na maighistribh, Tabhruigh agus ibeam.—Amos. 4 Chap. 1 Vers.

Hear this word ye kine of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Samaria, *which* oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring and let us drink.

Agus d'fiafruighdeadar dhe, ag rádh: an é so do mhac sa, noch adeirthi rugadh dall? John 9 Chap. 19 Verse.

And

And they asked them, saying, Is this your Son, *who*, ye say, was born blind?

Agus mar an gceadna is iad so an dream an ar cinneadh an fiol a bhfaighan cloćadh, noća éisdeas an bhiadhan, agus gabus éuca i do látair maille re gáirdeaćas,

And these are they likewise which are sown on stony ground, *who* when they have heard the Word, immediately receive it with joy. Mark, 4 c. 16 v.

The Reverend and learned Mr. Stewart, in his "Elements of Galic Grammar," and the anonymous Author of "A Grammar of the Gælic Language," lately published in Dublin, assert, that nać is a Relative Pronoun; but, neither of these gentlemen have thought proper to give us any Examples, to support their assertion. I am of opinion that nać is merely a negative particle; but there are Examples of its use, in which a Pronoun is understood to accompany it; as, agus do ith se dhán na riaghail, nać an ceadghéadh dithe ach do na sagartaibh. And he did eat the shew-bread, *which* is not lawful to eat but for the priests. Mark, 2 c 26 v.

Oir ni bhfuil ni an bith folghéadh nać bhfoillseochar. For there is nothing hid *which* shall not be manifested. Mark, 4 c. 22 v.

In both of these Examples the relative Pronoun, *which*, is understood, but not expressed in the Irish.

The

The Interrogatives are, coin, when; caiḋe, wherefore; cáeṫ, whence; cionaḋ, what place; caiḋá, how long; cṗeaḋ, what; cionáṫ, how; ciḋ, why; cáit, where. These are all compounds. Coin, of cia and ṫin; caiḋe, of cia and ṗaḋe; cáeṫ, of cia and aṫ; cionaḋ, of cia and ionaḋ; caiḋá, of cia and ṗaḋá; cṗeaḋ, of cia and ṗiuḋ; cionáṫ, of cia and noṫ; cáit, of cia and áit, &c. Instead of which, some write cia uain, for cion; ṫime ṫin, for caiḋe; cia aṫ, for cáeṫ; cia ionaḋ, for cionaḋ; cia ṗaḋa, for caiḋá; ġaḋ é, for cṗeaḋ; ġaḋ maṗ, for cionáṫ; ġaḋ aṫ, for ciḋ; cia áit, for cáit, &c. These interrogative Adverbials, caḋ, ġaḋ, ġuḋ, cá, ce, ġa, ġe, &c. are indiscriminately used, according to the fancy of writers.

The Indefinite Pronouns are, án te, án ti, he that, he who; cáċ, ġáċ, all, every; cṫó, some, they, those; ġiḃ be, whatever, wheresoever, whosoever; ṫeaċ, one; ṫle, all.

Examples.

Oiṗ á ṡé ṡo an tē úḋ aiṗ aṗ labaiṗ Iṡaiaṡ ṗaiġ, aġ raḋ.

For this is he *who* was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying. Matth. 3 c. 3 v.

Iṡ beannṫġte án ti ṫig a naimm an Tiġeaṗna.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Matth. 23 c. 39 v.

agus Annas an tárdsagart, agus Caiphas, agus Eoin, agus Alexander, agus gach aimh do cineul na nardsagart

And Annas the high-priest, and Caiphas, and John, and Alexander, and *all* who were of the kindred of the high-priest. Acts, 4 c. 6 v.

Tar éis, beyond *all*.

Lingfid cách ar a lorg. The *rest* will pursue him.

Agus a deirim rib go firinneach, go brath cuid don mhuinntir atá a láthair an so.

And I say to you truly, there are *some* of the people who are here. Luke, 9 c. 27 v.

Agus an cuid do bí omnideach, an nglacad a lampuide ní rugadar ola leo.

And *they* that were foolish, having taken their lamps, took no oil with them. Matth. 25 c. 3 v.

Oir gid bé neithe do ní seision, do ní sos an mac iad mar an gcéadna.

For what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the son likewise. John 5 c. 19 v.

Oir gid bé ball an a mbí, an conablach is an sin dhiaoltaibh na hiolmha.

For

For *wheresoever* the carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered. Matth. 24 c. 28 v.

Agaʒ giú bē nac ʒeubṫó ẏuca gīb.

And *whosoever* will not receive you, Luke, 9 c. 5 v.

A tá a ṗioʒ agam cia tú, Neac naomṫa Oe.

I know who thou art, the holy *One* of God, Mark, 1 c. 24 v.

Do ẏuaiḋ ʒe a mac na bṗaoṫṫaiʒ ṡle.

He went out before them *all.* Mark, 2 c. 12 v.

OF THE INCREASE OF PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns, when they express any thing emphatically, require to have joined with them ʒe, or ʒa, in the first and second Persons singular; ʒi, ʒin, or ʒan, in the third Person singular; e in the first Person plural; ʒe in the second Person plural; and ʒan, in the third Person plural: ſas, mʒe, myself; tuʒa, yourself; ʒēʒin, or ēʒean, himself; ṡi, herself; ʒiñe, or iñe, ourselves; ʒibʒe, yourselves; and ʒiaḋaʒan, themselves.

The possessive Pronouns, when particular, also require an increase, which is done by the addition of

of ꝑa, in the first, second, and third Persons singular; ne, in the first Person plural; ꝑa, in the second Person plural; and ꝑan, in the third Person plural. But these syllables must not be joined immediately to the possessive Pronoun, but follow the Substantive to which the Pronoun is prefixed.

As, mo lám-ꝑa, my hand; do lám-ꝑa, thy hand; a lám-ꝑa, his or her hand; ar lámne, our hands; bur lám-ꝑa, your hands; a lám-ꝑan, their hands.

The personal and possessive Pronouns are often compounded with Prepositions, so as to appear but one word. When this happens, the Preposition is written in full, and the first letter of the Pronoun, in the singular Number, is connected with it by the vowel, if the last letter of the Preposition be a consonant; (18) but if the Preposition end in a vowel a, the initial letter of the Pronoun immediately joins with it, except in the third Person singular, Feminine Gender, and third Person plural of either Genders, which sometimes require ṫ to connect them. In the plural Number, the final letter of the Pronoun is connected with the Preposition by the vowels ai, or i, in the first and second Persons, and sometimes by ṫ, ṫ, or p, in the third Persons.

The learner should be well acquainted with these compounds; and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the following examples:

Personals.

PERSONALS.

Compounds.	Compounded of
agam, with me.	ag, with, and me, me.
agad, with thee.	ag, with, and tu, thou.
aige, with him.	ag, with, and e, him.
aici, with her.	ag, with, and i, her.
againn, with us.	ag, with, and inn, us.
agaibh, with ye.	ag, with, and ibh, ye.
acu, with them.	ag, with, and a, them.

leam, / liom, } with me.	le, with, and me, me.
leat, with thee.	le, with, and tu, thou.
leis, with him.	le, with, and s, him.
lei, / leithe, } with her.	le, with, and i, her.
linn, with us.	le, with, and inn, us.
libh, with ye.	le, with, and ibh, ye.
leo, or a with them.	le, with, and o or a them.

fúm, under me.	fu, under, and me, me.
fúd, under thee.	fu, under, and tu, thee.
faoi, under her.	fu, under, and i her.,
faoithe, under him.	fu, under, and e, him.
faoinn, under us.	fu, under, and inn, us.
faoibh, under ye.	fu, under, and ibh, ye.
fúthu, / fúthra, } under them.	fu, under, and a, them.

Orm, on me.	or, or air, on, and me, me.
ort, on thee.	or, on, and tu, thee.
air, / oir, } on him.	or, on, and e, him.

Compounds.	Compounded of
ɳɲɲɪ-e, on her.	oɲ, on, and ɪ, her.
oɲɪɲ̃, on us.	oɲ, on, and ɪm̃, us.
oɲɪƀ, on ye.	oɲ, on, and ɪƀ, ye.
oɲɲa, on them.	oɲ, on, and a, them.

Roṁam, before me.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and me, me.
ɲoṁaƀ, before thee.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and ʇu, thee.
ɲoɪṁe, before him.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and e, him.
ɲoɪmpe, before her.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and ɪ, her.
ɲoṁaɪɲ̃, before us.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and ɪm̃, us.
ɲoṁɪƀ, before ye.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and ɪƀ, ye.
ɲompa, before them.	ɲoɪṁ, before, and a, them.

Ʈɲɪṁ, thro' me.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and me, me.
ʇɲɪ̄Ʈ, thro' thee.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and ʇu, thee.
ʇɲɪ̄ƀ, thro' him.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and e, him.
ʇɲɪ̄Ʈɪ, thro' her.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and ɪ, her.
ʇɲɪ̄ɲ̃, thro' us.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and ɪm̃, us.
ʇɲɪƀ, thro' ye.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and ɪƀ, ye.
ʇɲɪoƮa, thro' them.	ʇɲɪ̄, thro', and a them.

The following Personals are compounded in the same manner:

Singular.	Plural.
ċuʒam, unto me.	ċuʒaɪɲ̃, unto us.
ċuʒaƀ, unto thee.	ċuʒaɪƀ, unto ye.
ċɳʒe, unto him.	ċuca, unto them.
ċɳʒɪ, unto her.	

ɲom, with me.	ɲɪm̃, with us.
ɲoƮ, with thee.	ɲɪƀ, with ye.
ɲɪɣ, with him.	ɲɪɯ, with them.
ɲɪa, with her.	

Ayam,

Singular.	Plural.
ᵭγam, out of me.	ᵭγaiñ, out of us.
ᵭγaᵭ, out of thee.	ᵭγaiᵭ, out of ye.
ᵭγ, out of him, it.	ᵭγta, out of them.
ᵭiγte, out of her, it.	
Ðiom, off me.	ðiñ, off us.
ðiot, off thee.	ðiᵭ, off ye.
ðē, off him.	ðiu, off them.
ði, off her.	
ēaðiam, between me.	eaðiñ, between us.
eaðiñᵭ, between thee.	eaðiñᵭ, between ye.
eiðiē, between him	eatoiᵭa, between them.
eiðiı, between her.	
ıoñam, in me.	ıoñaiñ, in us.
ıoñaᵭ, in thee.	ıoñaiᵭ, in ye.
ᵭñ, in him, it.	ıoñta, in them.
ıñte, in her, it.	
ūaim, from me.	uaiñ, from us.
uait, from thee.	uaiᵭ, from ye.
uaiᵭ, from him.	uaᵭa, from them.
uaiᵭı, from her.	
Umam, upon me.	umaiñ, upon us.
umaᵭ, umat, upon thee.	umaiᵭ, upon ye.
ᵭme, upon him.	umpu, upon them.
ᵭmpe, upon her.	umpa, upon them.
ᵭoiam, over, or beyond me.	ᵭoiaiñ, over, or beyond us.
ᵭoim, over, or beyond me.	
ᵭoiaᵭ, over, or beyond thee.	ᵭoiaiᵭ, over, or beyond ye.
ᵭoit, over, or beyond thee.	

ᵭaiγ,

Singular.	Plural.
ꞇaɲɳɣ, over, or beyond him.	ꞇoɲɣa, ꞇaɲɣa, over or beyond them.
ꞇaɲɣı, over, or beyond her.	

These latter Examples are compounded of ɛŋʒe, *unto, for;* ɲe, *with*; ɑɣ, *out of*; ɔı, *off, from*, (signifying privation;) eıɔɲ, or ıɔɲ, *between;* ıɔn̄, *in;* uɑ, *from*; um, *about, upon*; and ꞇaɲ, *over, beyond*; and their Personal Pronouns, me, ꞇu, ɣʂ, ɣı, singular; ɣn̄, or ın̄, ıɔ, and ɑ, plural.

POSSESSIVES.

Compounds.	Compounded of
ɔom, to my.	ɔo, to, and mo, my.
ɔoɔ, to thy.	ɔo, to, and ɔu, thy.
ɔ'ɑ, to his, or her.	ɔo, to, and ɑ, his, or her.
ɔaɲ, to our.	ɔo, to, and ɑɲ, our.
ɔ'ɑ, to their.	ɔo, to, and ɑ, their.
lēm, with my.	lē, with, and mo, my.
lēɔ, with thy.	lē, with, and ɔo, thy.
lēɲ, with our.	lē, with, and ɑɲ, our.

The following Possessives are compounded in the like manner.

Singular.	Plural.
ꞇóm, under my.	ꞇóɲ, under our.
ꞇóɔ, under thy.	

Singular.	Plural.
óm, from my.	óṁ, from our.
óḋ, from thy.	
ṁēm, with my.	ṁēṁ, with our.
ṁēḋ, with thy.	
ṫṁēm, through my.	ṫṁēṁ, through our.
ṫṁēḋ, through thy.	

These are compounded of ꝑo, *under;* ó *from;* ṁe, *with;* and ṫṁe, *through;* and the Possessive Pronouns mo, *my;* ḋo, *thy;* and ṁa, *our.* The third Person singular, and second and third Persons plural, do not unite with their Prepositions, and therefore cannot properly be called Compounds. The third Persons singular and plural will require n prefixed to them; as, ꝑo n'a, under *his, her,* or *their;* ó n'a, from *his, her,* or *their;* ṁe n'a, with *his, her,* or *their;* ṫṁe n'a, through *his, her,* or *their.* The second Person plural simply follows the Preposition; as, ḋo ḃuṁ, le ḃuṁ, ꝑo ḃuṁ, &c. to your, with your, under your, &c.

These Compounds take an increase like their respective Primitives. The Personal Compounds require the increase to be immediately joined to them; as, cṫamṡa, with me; but the Possessive Compounds must have the increase attached to the Noun immediately following them; as, ṁēm lāṁṡa, with my hand.

As a Pronoun should represent the Substantive for which it ſtands, either alone, or in conjunction with

with its governing Preposition, it is plain that such Particles as admit of no Inflection, are not properly of that class. Hence there are really but four Pronouns, as in page 72. But in compliance with the custom of other Irish Grammarians, I have divided the Pronouns into distinct classes, and have treated of each separately.

OF

OF VERBS.

ALL regular Verbs claim the following Accidence, viz. two Voices, Active and Passive.

Five Moods; Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, and Infinitive.

Three Tenses; present, past, and future.

Two Numbers; Singular and Plural.

Three Persons; I, thou, he, she, or it, singular; we, ye, they, plural.

Three Participles; present, past and future.

The Conjugations are two; the first has a broad vowel, and the second a slender vowel, in the termination.

Verbs are of four kinds; Active, Passive, Impersonal, and Neuter Of this last kind are the regular, irregular, and defective Auxiliaries, having no passive Voice. The impersonals have always a passive termination.

All Verbs Active, when indicating habit or cuſtom, change the final *m* of their first Person singular Number, present Tense, indicative Mood, into *ŋ*: but in the passive voice, (like the imperative

tive Mood, and impersonal Verbs) they are formed by annexing ꝑ to their participles.

When the future Tense of an interrogative or affirmative active Verb, is preceded by a personal Pronoun, the final ð is changed into ɣ, and if the initial be a mutable consonant, it suffers aspiration.

When a personal Pronoun precedes a Verb, the initial of the Verb, if a mutable, must be aspirated, because the relative a, i. e. *that* or *which*, if not expressed, is always understood, which deprives its subsequent mutable of its natural sound, in the present and future Tenses; as, an tuɣa mealaṁ, or, a mealan, is it you deceives, or *that* deceives? Nac tuɣa mealtaꝑ, or a mealtaꝑ, is it not thou *that* art deceived? The negative particle ni, and the interrogative cia, have also the same influence on their subsequent mutables.

All Verbs, not having their first Person, present and past Tense, of the indicative Mood, formed of the second Person singular, imperative Mood, are irregular.

All regular Verbs of the first conjugation, terminate their first Person singular, present Tense, indicative in am; and in aɣ, in the first Person, past Tense.

All regular Verbs of the second conjugation, have their present indicative in im, and past in iɣ.

No Verb can grammatically end in m, or l, in the plural; nor in o, in the singular.

All

All Verbs should be absolute in their *Initials*, in Tenses and Persons; unless they begin with ϝ, or a vowel.

There is no consuetudinal Mood; it has probably been mistaken for what Ῥάδηαις ὁ Ῥοδαῖς calls ὁριστικὴ συνηθείας, the habitual Verb.

There is no optative or deprecative Mood; these emotions are expressed by proper particles.

There are no Gerunds, or Supines; the passive Participle annexed to ιν, supply their place.

Particles peculiar to Moods, are only signs of the different Moods.

All particles prefixed to Verbs, become Adverbs, and add energy to the Verb, though not blended with it; as, in the English words, moan, be-moan; get, be-get; speak, be-speak, &c.

I have given two different modes of Conjugation, which I have designated by the names of modern mode, and ancient mode.

The modern mode, or manner of conjugation is not strictly grammatical, particularly in the present Tense of the indicative Mood, active Voice, which, except the first Person, is the form the Verb takes to indicate habit or custom; but as it is more commonly used in conversation than the true, or ancient mode used in our Manuscript and printed books, it is necessary that the learner should know it.

OF

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

THE Auxiliary Verbs are four in number, viz. ıʃ, it is; ɛ̃ɛ̃, it is; bıʊ́ım, or bıom, (19) I be; bʰɾ̪ʒ-ʟım, am I? or I am.

ıʃ is an irregular defective Auxiliary, having but one variation, buʊ́, which is its past Tense, and which it occasionally transfers to the potential Mood, and is often improperly written bo. It can form no sentence without a repetition of itself, the aid of its past Tense, or of tɑ; thus:

ıʃ ɛ̄ ıʃ lɑıʊ́ıɲe, it is he *is* stronger. A repetition of itself.

ıʃ me buʊ́ lɑıʊ́ıɲe, it is I *was* stronger. Aid of its past Tense.

ıʃ me tɑ lɑıʊ́ıɲ, it is I *am* strong. Aid of the Verb tɑ.

Tɑ is only the present positive *Substitute* of bıʊ́ım, which, as the only regular Auxiliary, takes this Verb for its positive in the present Tense, and the past Tense of bhɾ̪ʒlım for its interrogative and negative past Tense. In all other Moods and Tenses bıʊ́ım assumes the regular form.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary bj, be.

MODERN MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	bioð ṙiñ, let us be.
bí,-bíð, be thou.	bioð ṙib, be ye.
biað ṙe, let him be.	bioð ṙiað, let them be.

PROHIBITIVE, ṅa ; as ṅa bi, be not.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bióim, I be.	bióim ṙiñ, we be.
bióim ṫu, you be.	bióim ṙib, ye be.
bióim ṙe, he be.	bióim ṙiað, they be.

Positive.

ṫá me, I am.	ṫá ṙiñ, we are.
ṫá ṫu, you are.	ṫá ṙib, ye are.
ṫá ṙe, he is.	ṫá ṙiað, they are.

Past Tense.

bí,-bíð me, I was.	bí ṙiñ, we were.
bí,-bíð ṫu, thou wast.	bí ṙib ye were.
bí,-bíð ṙe, he was.	bí ṙiað, they were.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beiö me, I shall be.	beiö ṙiñ, we shall be.
beiö tu, thou shalt be.	beiö ṙiḃ, ye shall be.
beiö ṙe, he shall be.	beiö ṙiaḋ, they shall be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beiöin, I would be.	beiö ṙiñ, we would be.
beiöeö, you would be.	beiö ṙiḃ, ye would be.
beiö-ṙe, he would be.	beiö ṙiaḋ, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋa mbeiöin, if I would be.	ḋa mbeiö ṙiñ, if we would be.
ḋa mbeiöeö, if you would be.	ḋa mbeiö ṙiḃ, if ye would be.
ḋa mbeiö ṙe, if he would be.	ḋa mbeiö ṙiaḋ, if they would be.

ma biöin, / ma ta me, } if I be, or am.	ma biöin ṙiñ, / ma ta ṙiñ, } if we be.
ma biöin tu, / ma ta tu, } if you be, &c.	ma biöin ṙiḃ, / ma ta ṙiḃ, } if ye be.
ma biöin ṙe, / ma ta ṙe, } if he be, &c.	ma biöin ṙiaḋ, / ma ta ṙiaḋ, } if they be.

ḡo mbeiö mē, until I will be.	ḡo mbeiö ṙiñ, until we be.
ḡo mbeiö tu, until you will be.	ḡo mbeiö ṙiḃ, ye be.
ḡo mbeiö ṙe, until he will be.	ḡo mbeiöh ṙiaḋ, until they be.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheith, to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag mbeith, being.
Past Tense. Tar mbeith, having been.
Future Tense. Ag ti beith, about to be.

ANCIENT MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	biodhig,-biodhmaoid,-biodhgim, let us be.
Bi, biodh, be thou.	biodhidh,-biodhgidh, be ye.
biodh ge, let him be.	biodig,-bidid, let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

bidim, I be.	biodmur, biodmaoid, we be.
bidir, you are.	biodbur, ye be.
bidin ge, he is.	bidid, they be.

Positive.

Positive.

Singular.	Plural.
tám, I am.	tamuɲ,-támaoiḋ, we are.
táiɲ, táoiɲ, } thou art.	tabuɲ,-tátáoi, ye are.
tá ɾe, ata, } he is.	táiḋ, they are.

Past Tense.

bíḋiɣ,-báḋáɣ, I was.	bíomuɲ,-bámaɲ, we were.
bíḋeiɣ,-bádaiɣ, thou wast.	bíobuɲ,-bábaɲ, ye were.
bíḋ ɾe,-bá ɾe,-bí, he was.	bíoḋaɲ,-bádaɲ, they were.

Future Tense.

béiḋ, I will be.	béiḋmuɲ, béiḋmiḋ, we will be.
béiḋiɲ, thou wilt be.	beiḋbuɲ, ye will be.
béiḋ,-béiḋ ɾe, he will be.	beiḋiḋ, they will be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béiḋiṁ, I could or would be.	béiḋhmiɣ, we would be.
beiḋeḋ, thou wouldst be.	béiḋ ɣibh, ye would be.
beiḋ ɾe, he would be.	béiḋiɣ, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋá mbéiḋhiṁ, if I would be.	ḋá mbéiḋmiɣ, if we would be.
ḋá mbeḋheḋh, if thou wouldst be.	ḋá mbéiḋ ɣiḃ, if ye would be.

ḋá

Singular.	Plural.
ꝺa mbeiꝺ ye, if he would be.	ꝺa mbēiꝺiſ, if they would be.

ma ḃiꝺhm, if I may be, &c. as in all the Persons of the present Tense, Indicative Mood.

go mbēiꝺ, until I will be, &c. as in the future Tense, Indicative Mood.

Muṙ mbēiꝺ, unless I will be, &c. as in the future Indicative.

INFIFITIVE MOOD.

ꝺo, or a ḃēiṫ, to be.

PARTICIPLES. As in the Modern Mode.

The Negative of this Verb, in the imperative Mood, is na; as, na bi, be not. In all the other Moods ni is the Negative; as, ni bim, I am not; ni ḃiꝺhm ṫu, you are not, &c.

The Interrogative is an; but before consonants which require eclipsis, the n is sometimes omitted and the a retained; as, a mbiꝺhm ṫu, *do you be.* Sometimes an is altogether omitted; as, mbiꝺhm ye, does he be.

Conjugation

Conjugation of bʏɴlɟm, I am, or am I?

MODERN MODE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bʏɴlɪm, I am, or am I?	bhʏɴl ɣɪ̄, we are, &c.
bhʏɴl ʇu, thou art, &c.	bhʏɴl ɣɪbh, ye are, &c.
bhʏɴl ɣe, he is, &c.	bhʏɴl ɣɪað, they are, &c.

Past Tense.

ɲaɪbh me, I was, or was I?	ɲaɪbh ɣɪ̄, we were, &c.
ɲaɪbh ʇu, thou wast, &c.	ɲaɪbh ɣɪbh, ye were, &c.
ɲaɪbh ɣe, he was, &c.	ɲaɪbh ɣɪað, they were, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

Present Tense.

bhʏɴlɪm, I am, or am I?	bhʏɴlmɪɲ,-bhʏɴlmɪð, we are, &c.
bhʏɴlɪɲ, thou art, &c.	bhʏɴlbhuɲ,-bhʏɴlʇɪðh, ye are, &c.
bhʏɴl ɣe, he is, &c.	bhʏɴlɪð, they are, &c.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑabhaꝯ, I was, or was I?	ꝑabhamaꝑ, we were, &c.
ꝑabhaiꝯ, thou wast, &c.	ꝑabhabhaꝑ, ye were, &c.
ꝑabh ꝛe, he was, &c.	ꝑabhadaꝑ, they were, &c.

This Verb is only used in its indicative present and past Tense, and becomes a positive Interrogative and Negative for bíobhm; as, an bhꝛúꝑ, an ꝑabhaꝯ, no an mbéidhin do ꝓiꝛ? Art thou, wast thou or wilt thou be a King? (Interrogative.) Ní bhꝛúm, ní ꝑabhaꝯ, aꝫaꝯ ní bhéid mo ꝓiꝛ, I am not, I was not, and I will not be a king. (Negative.)

Particular attention must be paid to the aspiration of initial and final letters, and to the eclipsis of initial consonants, as they are not only distinctive marks of the different Persons, but also of Moods and Tenses.

The letter ꝑ should never be omitted in the future Tense of any Verb, except the auxiliary bíobhm, or biom; (20.) It must be placed next to the termination of the second Person singular, of the imperative Mood; as, mealꝑ, deceive thou; mealꝑaḋ, I will deceive.

OF REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS of the first Conjugation are such as have their last vowel broad in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. They terminate their first Persons singular, indicative Mood, in

am,

ᵴm, in the present Tense; in ᵴr, in the past Tense; and in ꝑɑð, in the future Tense. The infinitive Mood, and active Participles have a broad termination.

Verbs of the second Conjugation have their last vowels slender, in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. In the indicative Mood, they terminate their first Persons, present Tense, in ım; past Tense in ıꝛ; and future Tense in eð. They have a slender termination in the infinitive Mood, and active Participles.

Verbs beginning with consonants capable of aspiration, or eclipsis, are variously influenced in their different Moods and Tenses. The initials of Verbs active never suffer any alteration in any of the Persons in the imperative, either in commanding or forbidding; as, mealt, deceive; ᵰɑ mealt, do not deceive.

In the Infinitive Mood, if the initial be a mutable, it must be aspirated as ðo, or ɑ ṁealaðh, to deceive.

In the Participles Active, the initial retains its natural force in the present and future Tenses; as ɑᵹ mealaðh, deceiving; ɑꝺ ꝺı mealaðh, about to deceive; but in the preter Tense, if the initial be of of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis, as ıɑꝺ mbualaðh, having struck; and if the initial be an aspirable consonant, and not of the influenced class, it suffers aspiration in the preter Tense; as ıɑꝺ ṁealaðh, having deceived.

In the indicative Mood, the present and future Tenses, in affirming, have their initials unaspirated; as, mealam, I deceive; mealfad, I will deceive; but if a negative be prefixed the initial must be aspirated; as, ni mealam, I do not deceive; ni mealfad, I will not deceive. In the preter Tense, whether affirming or denying, the initial must be aspirated; as, mealay, I deceived; nior mealay, I did not deceive.

In the potential Mood, the initial suffers aspiration; as, mealfainn, I would, or could deceive,

In the conditional Mood, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis; as da gceilfinn, if I would conceal; but if the initial be not of the influenced class, but an aspirable consonant, it suffers no aspiration; as, da mealfainn, if I would deceive. If the initial be a vowel, it will require n prefixed; as, da n'iarfainn, if I would ask.

The present and future interrogatives a, or an, either eclipse or aspirate the initial, as the case may require; as, a gceilfinn, shall I conceal? a mealfaidh, shall I deceive?

The preter interrogative aspirates the initial; as, ar meal me, did I deceive?

In the imperative Mood, the second Person singular is the root of the Verb; as, meall, deceive thou; the third Person singular ends in adh; as, mealadh se; let him deceive; the first Person plural in amaid, or aidh; as, mealamaid, or mealamaidh,

maoig, let us deceive; and sometimes like the first Person singular, indicative Mood, present Tense; as, mealam, let us deceive; the second Person plural ends in aid, or aide, ; as, mealaid ge, or mealaide, deceive ye; the third Person plural ends in ig, or id; as mealaidig, or mealaid giad, let them deceive.

In the indicative Mood, present Tense, the first Person singular ends in am, or im; the second in ir. the third in id, or an, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, mealaid, or mealan ge, he deceives. The first person plural ends in mar, maoid, or mid; the second in bhar, bhair, or taoi; the third in aid or nd.

The first Person singular, preter Tense, ends in ag; the second, in ig; the third, like the second Person singular, imperative Mood, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, meall ge, he deceived; the first Plural ends in mar; the second in bhar; and the third in dar,

The first Person singular, future Tense, ends in fad, or fead; the second, in fair, or fad, with the Pronoun; the third, in fad: the first plural in mar, or maoid; the second, in bar, or aide; the third, in faid, or fid.

The potential Mood forms the first Person singular in fainn; the second, in fa, or fad; the third, in fad: first Person plural in mair, or maoig; the second, in faid, or fid, with the Pronoun annexed; and the third, in faidig, or fidig.

All

All the Persons of the conditional Mood terminate like the Potential.

The infinitive Mood is generally formed by adding dh to the second Person singular, imperative Mood, as, mealL, deceive thou; do, or a mealadh, to deceive; but it is sometimes formed by the addition of t to the root of the Verb; as, ceil, conceal thou; do, or a ceilt, to conceal. In some few Verbs the infinitive is the same as the root.

When a relative is either written or understood, all the Persons of the present Tense, indicative Mood, terminate in ag, or eag.

Example.

Is mise mealag, it is I (who) deceive; is tu a mealas, it is thou that deceivest; is e mealas, it is he (who) deceives; is sinn mealam, it is we (who) deceive, is sibse mealaid, it is ye (who) deceive; is iad a mealas, it is they that deceive.

In the indicative past Tense, the relative form of the Verb is like the second Person singular, imperative Mood.

Example.

Agus an breagha do Iudas, do bhaith eigean a dubairt se. And Judas *that* betrayed him, answering, said.

In

In the future Tense of the indicative, the relative form of the Verb terminates in ꝑaɣ, or ꝑeaɣ; as, ıɣ tu a ṁealꝑaɣ, it is thou shalt deceive: ıɣ ē a ċeilꝑeaɣ, it is he who shall conceal.

In the potential and conditional Moods, the relative terminates like the third Person singular, indicative Mood, future Tense.

Example.

Aṅ tı ṁealꝑaḋ, he who would deceive.

PASSIVE VOICE.

THE passive Voice may be expressed in all the Moods and Tenses, by prefixing the auxiliary bı to the preter Tense of the passive Participle; as, bıḋ me mealta, let me be deceived; bıḋ tu mealta, be thou deceived; ta me mealta, I am deceived; bı me mealta, I was deceived, &c. But it is sometimes formed in the imperative by adding taṁ, or teṁ, to the root of the Verb; as, mealtaṁ ıaḋ, let them be deceived; ceiltem ıaḋ, let them be concealed.

In the indicative, the present Tense is formed by adding tar, or ter, to the root of the Verb; as, mealtar ıaḋ, they are deceived; ceiltem ıaḋ, they are concealed; but this termination is only used in

in this Tense, when it is intended to express habit or custom.

The preter Tense is formed by adding adh, or eadh; as, mealadh me, I was deceived; ceileadh me, I was concealed.

The future Tense is formed by adding far, fadhar, fir, or fidhir; as, mealfar, or mealfadhar me, I will be deceived; ceilfir, or ceilfidhir me, I will be concealed.

The potential and conditional Moods terminate in faidhe, or fidhe; as, mealfaidhe me, I would be deceived; da mealfaidhe me, if I would be deceived; ceilfidhe me, I would be concealed; da gceilfidh me, if I would be concealed.

The infinitive, like the Participle, is formed by adding ta, or te, to the root; as, do or a beit mealta, to be deceived; do, or a beit ceilte, to be concealed.

Conjugation

Conjugation of Meall, deceive.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

bi

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	mealaḋ ṁĩ, let us deceive.
meall, deceive thou.	mealaḋ ṡiḃ, deceive ye.
mealaḋ ṡe, let him deceive.	mealaḋ ṡiaḋ, let them deceive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a mealaḋh, to deceive.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag mealaḋh, deceiving.
Past Tense. Tar mealaḋh, having deceived.
Future Tense. Air ti mealaḋh, about to deceive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mealam, I deceive.	mealan ṁĩ, we deceive.
mealan tu, thou deceivest.	mealan ṡiḃ, ye deceive.
mealan ṡe, he deceives.	mealan ṡiaḋ, they deceive.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ṁeall me, I deceived.	ṁeall ṁuiñ, we deceived.
ṁeall tu, thou deceivedst.	ṁeall ṁuiḃ, ye deceived.
ṁeall ṁe, he deceived.	ṁeall ṁuad, they deceived

Future Tense.

Mealṗaḋh me, I will deceive.	mealṗaḋh ṁuiñ, we will deceive.
mealṗaḋh tu, thou wilt deceive.	mealṗaḋh ṁuiḃ, ye will deceive.
mealṗaḋh ṁe, he will deceive.	mealṗaḋh ṁuad, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṁealṗaiñ, I would or could deceive.	ṁealṗaḋh ṁuiñ, we would or could deceive.
ṁealṗaḋh, thou wouldst or couldst deceive.	ṁealṗaḋ ṁuiḃ, ye would or could deceive.
ṁealṗaḋ ṁe, he would or could deceive.	ṁealṗaḋ ṁuad, they would or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋa mealṗaiñ, if I would deceive.	ḋa mealṗaḋ ṁuiñ, if we would deceive.
ḋa mealṗaḋh, if thou wouldst deceive.	ḋa mealṗaḋ ṁuiḃ, if ye would deceive.
ḋa mealṗaḋ ṁe, if he would deceive.	ḋa mealṗaḋ ṁuad, if they would deceive.

MODERN

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
bíodh me mealta, let me be deceived.	bíodh sinn mealta, let us be deceived.
bíodh mealta, be thou deceived.	bíodh sibh mealta, be ye ceived.
bíodh se mealta, let him be deceived.	bíodh siad mealta, let them be deceived.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit mealta, to be deceived.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.

Past Tense. Tar na beit mealta, having been deceived.

Future Tense. Air tí beit mealta, about to be deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ta me mealta, I am deceived.	ta sinn mealta, we are deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
tá tu mealta, thou art deceived.	tá sib mealta, ye are deceived.
tá se mealta, he is deceived.	tá siad mealta, they are deceived.

Past Tense.

bíodh me mealta,, I was deceived.	bíodh sinn mealta, we were deceived.
bíodh tu mealta, thou wast deceived.	bíodh sib mealta, ye were deceived.
bíodh se mealta, he was deceived.	bíodh siad mealta, they were deceived.

Future Tense.

béidh me mealta, I will be deceived.	béidh sinn mealta, we will be deceived.
béidh tu mealta, thou wilt be deceived.	béidh sib mealta, ye will be deceived.
béidh se mealta, he will be deceived.	béidh siad mealta, they will be deceived.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béidhinn mealta, I would be deceived.	bhéid sinn mealta, we would be deceived.
béidheadh mealta, thou wouldst be deceived.	bhéid sibh mealta, ye would be deceived.
béid se mealta, he would be deceived.	bhéid siad mealta, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Ɗa mbēiɔ́m mealta, if I would be deceived.	Ɗa mbeiɔ́ ṡiñ mealta, if we would be deceived.
ɔa mbēiɔ́heɔh mealta, if thou wouldst be deceived.	Ɗa mbeiɔ́ ṡibh mealta, if ye would be deceived.
ɔa mbēiɔ́ ṡe mealta, if he would be deceived.	Ɔa mbeiɔ́ ṡiaɔ́ mealta, if they would be deceived.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Mealam, mealamaoiɔ́, mealamaiṡ, let us deceive.
Meal, deceive thou.	Mealaiɔh ṡibh, deceive ye.
Mealaɔh ṡe, let him deceive.	mealaiɔ́iṡ, let them deceive.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode, active Voice.

INDICANIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealam, I deceive.	Mealamaṁ,-mealamaoiḋ, we deceive.
Mealaiṁ, thou deceivest.	Mealabaṁ, ye deceive.
Mealan ṡe, Mealaiḋ ṡe, } he deceives.	mealaiḋ, they deceive.

*Past Tense.**

mealaṡ, I deceived.	mealamaṁ, we deceived.
mealaiṡ, thou deceivedst.	mealabaṁ, ye deceived.
meal ṡe, he deceived.	mealaḋaṁ, they deceived.

Future Tense.

Mealfaḋ, I will deceive.	Mealfamaṁ,-mealfamaoiḋ, we will deceive.
Mealfaṁ, thou wilt deceive.	Mealfabaṁ, ye will deceive.
Meal aiḋ ṡe, he will deceive.	Mealfaiḋ, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL

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* In the past Tense of the indicative, and in the potential Mood, ḋo is generally expressed before the Verb; as, ḋo mealaṡ, I deceived; ḋo mealamaṁ, we deceived; ḋo mealfainn, I would deceive; ḋo ceilfeamaoiṡ, we would conceal, &c. &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
mealfaiñ, I would, or could deceive.	mealfamaiġ, we would, or could deceive.
mealfaö, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.	mealfaö ġiḃ, ye would, or could deceive.
mealfaḋ ġe, he would, or could deceive.	mealfaiḋiġ, they would, or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa mealfaiñ, if I would deceive.	Ḋa mealfamaóiġ, if we would deceive.
ḋa mealfaö, if thou wouldst deceive.	ḋa mealfaö ġiḃ, if ye would deceive.
ḋa mealfaḋ ġe, if he would deceive.	ḋa mealfaiḋiġ, if they would deceive.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mealtaṁ, be deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtaṁ me, let me be deceived.	Mealtaṁ iñ, let us be deceived.
Mealtaṁ ṫu, be thou deceived.	Mealtaṁ iḃ, be ye deceived.

mealtaṁ

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtaṁ e, let him be deceived.	Mealtaṁ iad, let them be deceived.

The infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern Mode, passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Táim mealta, I am deceived.	Támaṁ mealta, we are deceived.
taiṁ mealta, thou art deceived.	tabaṁ mealta, ye are deceived.
ta ſe mealta, he is deceived.	taid mealta, they are deceived.

The present Tense is frequently written in all the Persons, like the imperative Mood, passive Voice; except that sometimes the t which follows the root of the Verb is aspirated; as, mealtaṁ me, let me be deceived; mealtaṁ me, I am deceived.

Past Tense.

Mealaḋ me, I was deceived.	Mealaḋ mṁ, we were deceived.
Mealaḋ tu, thou wast deceived.	Mealaḋ ib, ye were deceived.
Mealaḋ e, he was deceived.	Mealaḋ iad, they were deceived.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
Mealꝛaðaꝑ me, / mealꝛaꝑ me,	I will be deceived.	mealꝛaðaꝑ ım̄, / mealꝛaꝑ ım̄,	we will be deceived.
mealꝛaðaꝑ ꝺu, / mealꝛaꝑ ꝺu,	thou, &c.	mealꝛaðaꝑ ıb̄, / mealꝛaꝑ ıb̄,	ye, &c.
mealꝛaðaꝑ e, / mealꝛaꝑ e,	he, &c.	mealꝛaðaꝑ ıað, / mealꝛaꝑ ıað,	they &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

mealꝛaıð me, I would be deceived.
mealꝛaıð ꝺu, thou wouldst be deceived.
mealꝛaıð e, he would be deceived.
mealꝛaıð ım̄, we would be deceived.
mealꝛaıð ıb̄, ye would be deceived.
mealꝛaıð ıað, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ꝺa mealꝛaıð me, if I would be deceived.
ꝺa mealꝛaıð ꝺu, if thou wouldst be deceived.
ꝺa mealꝛaıð e, if he would be deceived.
Ꝺa mealꝛaıð ım̄, if we would be deceived.
ꝺa mealꝛaıð ıb̄, if ye would be deceived.
ꝺa mealꝛaıð ıað, if they would be deceived.

In the passive Voice the prohibitive to the imperative Mood is the same as in the imperative Mood, active Voice.

Example.

Example.

Ná mealtar me, let me not be deceived; ná meall, do not deceive.

The present and future Negative of the indicative Mood, in both voices, is ní.

Example.

Ní mealaim, I do not deceive; ní mealfad, I will not deceive; ní mealtar, me, I am not deceived; ní mealfar me, I will not be deceived.

The preter negative is also the same in both voices, and is expressed by níor, níos, or níar.

Example.

Níar mealáy, I did not deceive; níar mealad me, I was not deceived.

SECOND

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Regular Verb, Ceıl, *Conceal*

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	ceılıó ꝛıñ, let us conceal.
ceıl, conceal thou.	ceılıó ꝛıb, conceal ye.
ceılıó ꝛe, let him conceal.	ceılıó ꝛıaó, let them conceal.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a ċeılt, to conceal.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ag ceılt, concealing.
Past Tense. ıar gceılt, having concealed.
Future Tense. Air ti ceılt, about to conceal.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceilim ṁ, we conceal.
ceilim tu, thou concealest.	ceilim ṁb, ye conceal.
ceilim ṡe, he conceals.	ceilim ṁad, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeil me, I concealed.	ċeil ṁ, we concealed.
ċeil tu, thou concealedst.	ċeil ṁb, ye concealed.
ċeil ṡe, he concealed.	ċeil ṁad, they concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfiḋ me, I will conceal.	ceilfiḋ ṁ, we will conceal.
ceilfiḋ tu, thou wilt conceal.	ceilfiḋ ṁb, ye will conceal.
eilfiḋ ṡe, he will conceal.	ceilfiḋ ṁad, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilin, I would, or could conceal.	ċeilfiḋ ṁ, we would, or could conceal.
ċeilfiḋ, thou wouldst, or couldst conceal.	ċeilfiḋ ṁb, ye would, or could conceal.
ċeilfiḋ ṡe, he would, or could conceal.	ċeilfiḋ ṁad, they would, or could conceal.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Dá gceilfinn, if I would conceal.	Dá gceilfiod fin, if we would conceal.
dá gceilfiod, if thou wouldst conceal.	dá gceilfid fib, if ye would conceal.
dá gceilfiod se, if he would conceal.	dá gceilfiod fiad, if they would conceal.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Biod me ceilte, let me be concealed.	Biod fin ceilte, let us be concealed.
biod ceilte, be thou concealed.	biod fib ceilte, be ye concealed.
biod se ceilte, let him be concealed.	biod fiad ceilte, let them be concealed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a beit ceilte, to be concealed.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilte, concealed.

Past Tense. Tar mbeit ceilte, having been concealed.

Future Tense. Ar ti beit ceilte, about to be concealed.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Tá me ceilte, I am concealed.	Tá sinn ceilte, we are concealed.
tá tu ceilte, thou art concealed.	tá sibh ceilte, ye are concealed.
tá se ceilte, he is concealed.	tá siad ceilte, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

bíodh me ceilte, I was concealed.	bíodh sinn ceilte, we were concealed.
bíodh tu ceilte, thou wast concealed.	bíodh sibh ceilte, ye were concealed.
bíodh se ceilte, he was concealed,	bíodh siad ceilte, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

beidh me ceilte, I will be concealed.	beidh sinn ceilte, we will be concealed.
beidh tu ceilte, thou wilt be concealed.	beidh sibh ceilte, ye will be concealed.
beidh se ceilte, he will be concealed.	beidh siad ceilte, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

leidhin ceilte, I would be concealed.	beidh sinn ceilte, we would be concealed.

beidheadh

Singular.	Plural.
beiðheðh ceilte, thou wouldst be concealed.	beiðh gib ceilte, ye would be concealed.
beiðh ge ceilte, he would be concealed.	beiðh giað ceilte, they would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ða mbeiðhin ceilte, if I would be concealed.	Ða mbeiðh gin ceilte, if we would be concealed.
ða mbeiðheðh ceilte, if thou wouldst be concealed	ða mbeiðh gib ceilte, if ye would be concealed.
ða mbeiðh ge ceilte, if he would be concealed.	ða mbeiðh giað ceilte, if they would be concealed

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Ceileam,-ceilimid,-ceileamaoig, let us conceal.
Ceil, conceal thou.	ceilidhe,-ceilidhige, conceal ye.
ceilidh ge, let him conceal.	ceilidig,-ceilidhid, let them conceal.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceileamaṁ,-ceilimid, we conceal.
ceilir, thou concealest.	ceileabair,-ceiltí, ye conceal.
ceilid,-ceilin se, he conceals.	ceilid, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeileas, I concealed.	ċeileamar, we concealed.
ċeilis, thou concealedst.	ċeileabar, ye concealed.
ċeil se, he concealed.	ċeileadar,-ċeileadh, they concealed.

Future Tense.

Ceilfid, I will conceal.	ceilfeamaṁ,-ceilfeamaoid, we will conceal.
ceilfir, thou wilt conceal.	ceilfeabair,-ceilfidhe, ye will conceal.
ceilfidh se, he will conceal.	ceilfid, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilfinn, I would conceal.	ċeilfeadhmaois, we would conceal,
ċeilfidh, thou wouldst conceal.	ċeilfidhe, ye would conceal.

ċeilfidh

Singular.	Plural.
ċeilṗiḋ ɣe, he would conceal.	ċeilṗiḋiɣ, they would conceal.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa ɡceilṗiṁ, if I would conceal.	Ḋa ɡceilṗeaḋhmaoiɣ, if we would conceal.
ḋa ɡceilṗiḋh, if thou wouldst conceal.	ḋa ɡceilṗiḋe ɣe, or ɣiḃ, if ye would conceal.
ḋa ɡceilṗiḋ ɣe,-ɡceilṗeaḋh, if he would conceal.	ḋa ɡceilṗiḋiɣ, if they would conceal.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ceiltear me, let me be concealed.	Ceiltear im, let us be concealed.
ceiltear tu, be thou concealed.	ceiltear ib, be ye concealed.
ceiltear e, let him be concealed.	ceiltear iad, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern, passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Taim ceilte,-ceiltear me, I am concealed.	Tamar ceilte,-ceiltear im, we are concealed.

tair

Singular.	Plural.
tá͡ṁ ceilte,-ceiltea͡ṁ tu, thou art concealed.	tábá͡ṁ ceilte,-ceiltea͡ṁ ib, ye are concealed.
tá͡ ṁe ceilte,-ceiltea͡ṁ ṁe, he is concealed.	taid ceilte,-ceiltea͡ṁ iad, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

ceileadh me, I was concealed	ceileadh im, we were concealed.
ceileadh tu, thou wast concealed.	ceileadh ib, ye were concealed.
ceileadh e, he was concealed.	ceileadh iad, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfidhi͡ṁ me,-ceilfi͡ṁ me, I will be concealed.	ceilfiöi͡ṁ im,-ceilfi͡ṁ im, we will be concealed.
ceilfiöi͡ṁ tu,-ceilfi͡ṁ tu, thou wilt be concealed,	ceilfidhi͡ṁ ib,-ceilfi͡ṁ ib, ye will be concealed.
ceilfiöi͡ṁ e,-ceilfi͡ṁ e, he will be concealed.	ceilfiöi͡ṁ iad,-ceilfi͡ṁ iad, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilfidhe me, I would be concealed.	ceilfidhe im, we would be concealed.
ceilfide tu, thou wouldst be concealed.	ceilfidhe ib, ye would be concealed.
ceilfidhe e, he would be concealed.	ceilfidhe iad, they would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oá gceilpíḋe me, if I would be concealed.	Oá gceilpíḋe ṁ̄, if we would be concealed.
oá gceilpíḋe ṫu, if thou wouldst be concealed.	oá gceilpíḋe ḃ, if ye would be concealed.
oá gceilpíḋe ē, if he would be concealed.	oá gc ilpíḋe ṡiaḋ, if they would be concealed.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE Irregular Verbs are the most difficult part of the Irish Language, and therefore claim a particular attention from the learner. To enable him the better to understand them, the ancient and modern Modes of conjugating the entire of them are displayed in the following Examples.

Conjugation of ꝑeaḋam, I can, or I am able.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑēaḋam, I can, or I am able.	ꝑēaḋan ṁ̄, we can, or we are able.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑéaδaṁ ꝺu, thou canst, &c.	ꝑéaδaṁ ꝸiḃ, ye can, &c.
ꝑéaδaṁ ꝛe, he can, &c.	ꝑéaδaṁ ꝸiaδ, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

ḋ'ꝑéaδ me, I could, or I was able.	ḋ'ꝑéaδ ꝸṁ, we could, or we were able.
ḋ'ꝑéaδ ꝺu, thou, &c.	ḋ'ꝑéaδ ꝸiḃ, ye, &c.
ḋ'ꝑéaδ ꝛe, he, &c.	ḋ'ꝑéaδ ꝸiaδ, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ꝑéaδꝓaḋ me, I may, or I will be able.	ꝑéaδꝓaḋ ꝸṁ, we may, or we will be able.
ꝑéaδꝓaḋ ꝺu, thou mayest, &c.	ꝑéaδꝓaḋ ꝸiḃ, ye may, &c.
ꝑéaδꝓaḋ ꝛe, he may, &c.	ꝑéaδꝓaḋ ꝸiaδ, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ḃꝓéaδꝓaiṁ, I might, or could be able.	ḃꝓéaδꝓaḃ ꝸiṁ, we might, &c.
ḃꝓéaδꝓaḃ thou mightest, &c.	ḃꝓéaδꝓaḃ ꝸiḃ, ye might, &c.
ḃꝓéaδꝓaḃ ꝛe, he might, &c.	ḃꝓéaδꝓaḃ ꝸiaδ, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋa ḃꝓéaδꝓaiṁ, if I could.	ḋa ḃꝓéaδꝓaḃ ꝸiṁ, if we could.

ḋa

Singular.	Plural.
ꝺa bꝛéaꝺꝛaꝺ, if thou couldst.	ꝺa bꝛéaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛıb, if ye could.
ꝺa bꝛéaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛe, if he could.	ꝺa bꝛéaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛıaꝺ, if they could.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ꝓéaꝺam, I can, or I am able.	ꝓéaꝺamaꝛ,-ꝓéaꝺamaoıꝺ, we can, or we are able.
ꝓéaꝺaꝛ, thou canst, &c.	ꝓéaꝺaꝺaꝛ, ye can, &c.
ꝓéaꝺaꝺ ꝛe, he can, &c.	ꝓéaꝺaıꝺ, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

Ꝺꝛéaꝺaꝛ, I could, or I was able.	ꝺꝛéaꝺamaꝛ, we could, or we were able.
ꝺꝛéaꝺaꝛ, thou couldst, &c.	ꝺꝛéaꝺaꝺaꝛ, ye, &c.
ꝺꝛéaꝺ ꝛe, he, &c.	ꝺꝛéaꝺaꝺaꝛ, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ꝓéaꝺꝛaꝺ, I may, or I will be able.	ꝓéꝺꝛaꝺmaꝛ,-ꝓéaꝺꝛamaıꝺ, we may, or we will be able.

ꝓéaꝺꝛaꝛ

Singular.	Plural.
ƿēaðraiɲ, thou mayest, &c.	ƿēaðraðaɲ, ye may, &c.
ƿēaðrað ɣe, he may, &c.	ƿēaðraið, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ðɾēaðraiñ, I might, or could be able.	ðɾēaðraðmaoiɣ, we might, &c.
ðɾēaðraðˇ, thou mightest, &c.	ðɾēaðraiðˇ ɣe,-ðɾēaðraðˇ ɣibˇ, ye might, &c.
ðɾēaðraðˇ ɣe, he might, &c.	ðɾēaðraiðiɣ, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

	ðá ðɾēaðramaoiɣ, if we could.
Ðá ðɾēaðraiñ, if I could	
ðá ðɾēaðraðˇ, if thou couldst.	ðá ðɾēaðraiðˇɣe,-ðɾēaðraiðˇ ɣibˇ, if ye could.
ðá ðɾēaðraðˇ ɣe, if he could.	ðá ðɾēaðraiðiɣ, if they could.

In the plural number, the last ð is generally rejected; thus Ðɾēaðraðhmaoiɣ, Ðɾēaðraiðˇɣe, Ðɾēaðraiðˇ ɣiaðˇ, is more commonly written Ðɾēaðramaoiɣ, Ðɾēaðra ɣe, Ðɾēaðra ɣiaðˇ.

This Verb wants the imperative and infinitive Moods, and the Participles; and having no passive Voice, it takes for its passive substitute the verbal Noun ƿeiðiɲ,

Conjugation

Conjugation of the irregular Verb Deán, do, *or* make, &c.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Déan, do.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a déanad, to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag Déanad, doing or making.
Past Tense. Tar ndeanad, having done or made.
Future Tense. Ar ti Déanad, about to do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Déanam, I do, or make.	Déanaid ſinn, we do, &c.
déanaid tu, thou, &c.	déanaid ſib, ye do, &c.
déanaid ſe, he, &c.	déanaid ſiad they do, &c.

Past Tense.

rinn me, I did do, &c.	rinn ſinn, we did do, &c.
rinn tu, h ou didſt, &c.	rinn ſib, ye did, &c.
rinn ſe, e did, &c.	rinn ſiad, they did, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

dēanpaḋ,-dēanpaḋ me, I will do, or make.	dēanpaḋ ṁ, we will do, or make.
dēanpaḋ tu, thou, &c.	dēanpaḋ ṫiḃ, ye &c.
dēanpaḋ ṡe, he, &c.	dēanpaḋ ṡiaḋ, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhēanpaim, I would do, or make.	Dhēanpaḋ ṁ, we would do or make.
dhēanpaḋh, thou, &c.	dhēanpaḋh ṫiḃ, ye, &c.
dhēanpaḋh ṡe, he, &c.	dhēanpaḋh ṡiaḋ, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndēanpaiṁ, if I would do or make.	da ndēanpaḋh ṁ, if we, &c.
da ndēanpaḋh, if thou, &c.	da ndēanpaḋh ṫiḃ, if ye, &c.
da ndēanpaḋh ṡe, if he, &c.	da ndēanpaḋh ṡiaḋ, if they, &c.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	biḋ ṁi dēanta,-biḋ ṁi ṗēiḋh, let us, &c.
biḋh dēanta,-biḋh ṗēiḋh, be thou done, &c.	biḋ ṫiḃ dēanua,-biḋ ṫiḃh ṗēiḋh, be ye, &c.
biḋ ṡe 'dēanta,-biḋ ṡe ṗēiḋ, let him, &c.	biḋ ṡiaḋ dēanta,-biḋ ṡiaḋ ṗeiḋh, let them, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit deanta,-Do, or a beit reidh, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Deanta, or reidh, made, done, or finiſhed.

Past Tense. Tar na beit, or tar mbeit deanta, after being done, &c.

Future Tense. Air ti beit deanta, about to be done, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ta me deanta,-ta me reidh, I am done, or made.	ta sinn déanta,-réidh, we, &c.
ta tu déanta,-réidh, thou, &c.	ta sib deanta,-reidh, ye, &c.
ta se déanta,-réidh, he, &c.	ta siad déanta,-reidh, they, &c.

Fast Tense.

bidh me déanta, I was done, or made.	bidh sinn déanta, we were done, &c.
bidh tu déanta, thou, &c	bidh sib déanta, ye, &c.
bidh se déanta, he, &c.	bidh siad déanta, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béiö me öéanta, I will be done, or made.	béiöh ſin öéanta, we, &c.
béiöh tu öéanta, thou, &c.	béiöh ſiö öéanta, ye, &c.
béiöh ſe öéanta, he, &c.	beiöh ſiaö öéanta, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béiöhin Öéanta, I would be done, or made.	béiö ſiñ Öéanta, we, &c.
beiöeaö Öéanta, thou, &c.	béiö ſiö Öéanta, ye, &c.
beiö ſe Öéanta, he, &c.	béiö ſiaö Öéanta, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Öa mbéiöin Öeanta, or ꝑeiö, if I was done, &c. and so of all the other persons, as in the conditional Mood of the auxiliary Verb, bi.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Öéanamaoiö,-Öéanamaoiſ let us do.
Öéan, do thou.	Öéanaiö ſe, do ye.
Öéanaiö ſe, let him do.	Öéanaiöiſ, let them do.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Déanam, I do.	Déanamaoid,-Deanamar, we do.
Déanair, thou doſt.	Déanabar, ye do.
Déanaid,-Déanaidh ſe, he does.	Déanaid, they do.

Past Tense.

rinneas, I did.	rinneamar, we did.
rinnis, thou didſt.	rinneabar, ye did.
rinn ſe, he did.	rinneadar, they did.

Future Tense.

Dhéanfad, I will do.	Dhéanfamar, we will do.
Dhéanfair, thou wilt do.	Dhéanfabar, ye will do.
Dhéanfaid ſe, he, &c.	Dhéanfaid, they will do.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhéanfainn, I would do.	Dhéanfamaois, we, &c.
Dhéanfaid, thou, &c.	Dhéanfaidh ſe, ye, &c.
Dhéanfaid ſe, he, &c.	Dhéanfaidis, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanfainn, if I would do.	da ndéanfamaois, if we, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
ðα ηðéαηαðh, if thou, &c.	ðα ηðéαηραιðh γe, if ye, &c.
ðα ηðéαηαð γe, if he, &c.	ðα ηðéαηραιðiγ, if they, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	ðéαηταμ ῖñ, let us be done.
ðéαηταμ ṫu, be thou done.	ðéαηταμ ιδ, be ye done.
ðéαηταμ ē, let him be done.	ðéαηταμ ιαð, let them be done.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ðo, or a ḃeiṫ ðēαητα, to be made, done, or finished.

Participles are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ṫα ιm ðéαητα,-μéιð, I am done.	ṫαmαμ ðéαητα, we are done.
ṫαμ ðéαητα, thou art done.	ṫαḃαμ ðēαητα, ye are done.
ṫα γe ðéαητα, he is done.	ṫαιð ðéαητα, they are done.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
mṁeaḋh me, I was done.	mṁeaḋh ṁ, we were done.
mṁeaḋh ṫu, thou wast done.	mṁeaḋh ıḃ, ye were done.
mṁeaḋh é, he was done.	mṁeaḋ ıaḋ, they were done.

Future Tense.

ḋheanṗaṁ me, I will be done.	ḋheanṗaṁ ṁ, we will be done.
ḋheanṗaṁ ṫu, thou wilt be done.	ḋheanṗaṁ ıḃ, ye will be done.
ḋheanṗaṁ ē, he will be done.	ḋheanṗaṁ ıaḋ, they will be done.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ḋheanṗaıḋh me, I would be made.	ḋheanṗaıḋh ṁ, we would be made.
ḋheanṗaıḋh ṫu, thou wouldst be made.	ḋheanṗaıḋh ıḃ, ye would be made.
ḋheanṗaıḋh, he would be made.	ḋheanṗaıḋh ıaḋ, they would be made.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋa ndeanṗaıḋ me, if I would be made.	ḋa ndeanṗaıḋ ṁ, if we would be made.
ḋa ndeanṗaıḋ ṫu, if thou wouldst be made.	ḋa ndeanṗaıḋ ıḃ, if ye would be made.
ḋa ndeanṗaıḋ ē, if he would be made.	ḋa ndeanṗaıḋ ıaḋ, if they would be made.

Irregular

Irregular Verb, Gniöim, I do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Gniöim, or Gnim, I do, or make.
Gniöir,-Gniö tu, thou doſt or makeſt.
Gniö re, he does, or makes.
Gniöh rinn,-Gniöhmiö,-Gniömar, we do, or make.
Gniöh rib,-Gniöhtiöh,-Gniöbar, ye do, or make.
Gniöh riad,-Gniöhiö, they do, or make.

All the other Moods and Tenses of this verb, in both voices, are borrowed from the foregoing.

Irregular Verb, Deirim, I say.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

This Verb borrows its imperative Mood from abair, say, or speak; and its infinitive Mood and Participles from radh, say.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	abaimid sinn, let us say.
abair, say thou.	abair sibh, say ye.
abaimid se, let him say.	abair siad, let them say.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a radh, to say.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Ag radh, saying.
Past Tense. Tar radh, having said.
Future Tense. I ti radh, about to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

deirim, I say.	deir sinn, we say.
deir tu, thou sayest.	deir sibh, ye say.
deir se, he says.	deir siad, they say.

Past Tense.

dubairt mé, I said.	dubhairt sinn, we said.
dubhairt tu, thou saidst.	dubhairt sibh, ye said.
dubhairt se, he said.	dubhairt siad, they said.

Future Tense.

déarfadh me, I will say.	déarfadh sinn, we will say.
déarfadh tu, thou wilt say.	déarfadh sibh, ye will say.
déarfaidh se, he will say.	déarfadh siad, they will say.

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
ᵭeaṙpaiṁ, I would say.	ᵭeaṙpaḋ ṁiṁ, we would say
ᵭeaṙpaḋh, thou wouldst say.	ᵭeaṙpaḋ ṡiḃ, ye would say.
ᵭeaṙpaḋ ṡe, he would say.	ᵭeaṙpaḋ ṡiaḋ, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ᵭa ṅᵭeaṙpaiṁ, if I would say.	ᵭa ṅᵭeaṙpaḋ ṁiṁ, if we would say.
ᵭa ṅᵭeaṙpaḋh, if thou wouldst say.	ᵭa ṅᵭeaṙpaḋ ṡiḃ, if ye would say.
ᵭa ṅᵭeaṙpaḋ ṡe, if he would say,	ᵭa ṅᵭeaṙpaḋ ṡiaḋ, if they would say.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ᵭeaṙṫaṙ, let it be said.

PARTICIPLE. Raṫe, said.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. ᵭeiṙṫeaṙ, it is said.
Past Tense. ᵭuḃṙaḋh, it was said.
Future Tense. ᵭeaṙpaṙ, it will be said.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ᵭeaṙpaiḋhe, it would be said.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ndeapfaidhe, if it would be said.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood, as in the active Voice, modern Mode.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
deirim, I say.	deirmid,-deirfemar, we say.
deirir, thou sayest.	deirtid,-deirfeadar, ye say.
deir se, he says.	deirid, they say.

Past Tense.

dubhras, I said.	dubhramar, we said.
dubhrais, thou saidst.	dubhradar, ye said.
dubhrad se, he said.	dubhradar, they said.

Future Tense.

Deafrad, I will say.	Deafframar, we will say.
deafrair, thou wilt say.	deafradar, ye will say.
deafrad se, he will say.	deafraid, they will say.

RELATIVES

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. Ag deir, that says.
Past Tense. a dubairt, that said.
Futnre Tense. a déarfaidh, that will say.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
déarfainn, I would say.	déarfamaoid, we would say.
déarfadh, thou wouldst say.	déarfadh sibh, ye would say.
déarfadh sé, he would say.	déarfaidis, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

dá ndéarfainn, if I would say, &c. like the Potential Mood, in all its persons, but prefixing dá, *if*, and eclipsing the initial by n.

The passive Voice, Ancient Mode, is the same as the passive Voice, modern Mode.

INTERROGATIVES PRESENT.

An abraim, do I say?	An dubhramar, do we say?
an abair tu, dost thou say?	an deir sibh, do ye say?
an abair sé, does he say?	an deirid, do they say?

Negative, Ni.

INTERROGATIVES

INTERROGATIVES PAST.

Nap ṡubpaiṁ, did I say.
Nap ṡubpaiṫ,-didst thou say, &c. through all the Persons
Negative, Niop, or niap.

INTERROGATIVES FUTURE.

An ḋeapṙaḃ,-an ḋeapṙaḋ me, shall I say, &c.
Negative, Ni.

Conjugation of the irregular Verb ᵹbaip, say, *or* speak, &c.

This Verb is conjugated in all its Moods and Tenses like a regular Verb of the second conjugation, except in the infinitive Mood and Participles, which are the same as the foregoing Verb.

Conjugation of Tiġim, I come.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. (.)

Singular.	Plural.
Tiġim, I come.	Tiġ ṁĩ,-tiġeámaoiḃ, we come.
tiġiṫ,-tiġ tu, thou comest.	tiġ ṡiḃ,-tiġeaḃaṫ, ye come.

Singular.	Plural.
ṫig ye, he comes.	ṫig giad,-ṫigid, they come.

Past Tense.

ṫainig me,-ṫaingeay, I came.	ṫainig gin̄,-ṫangamar, we came.
ṫainig tu,-ṫaingiy,-ṫangay, thou camest.	ṫainig gib,-ṫangabar, ye came.
ṫainig ye, he came.	ṫainig giad,-ṫangadar, they came.

Future Tense.

Ṫiocfad̄ me,-ṫiocfad, I will come.	Ṫiocfad̄ gin̄,-ṫiocfamaoid, ṫiocfamar, we will come.
ṫiocfad̄ tu,-ṫiocfair, thou wilt come.	ṫiocfad̄ gib,-ṫiocfad̄bar, ye will come.
ṫiocfad̄ ye, he will come.	ṫiocfad̄ giad,-ṫiocfaid, they will come.

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. ṫigeay, that cometh.
Past Tense. ṫainigeay, that came.
Future Tense. ṫiocfay, that will come.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṫiocfainn, I would come.	ṫiocfad̄maoiy,-ṫiocfad̄ gin̄, we would come.
ṫiocfad̄, thou wouldst come.	ṫiocfad̄ gib,-ṫiocfaide, ye would come.
ṫiocfad̄ ye, he would come.	ṫiocfad̄ giad,-ṫiocfad̄aoiy they would come.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da Dtiocfaim, if I would come.	Da Dtiocfadhmaoi, -Da Dtiocfad gin, if we would come.
Da Dtiocfadh, if thou wouldst come.	Da Dtiocfadh gib, Da Dtiocfaidhe, if ye would come.
Da Dtiocfadh e, if he would come.	Da Dtiocfadaoi, -Da dtiocfadh giad, if they would come.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Tagadh gin, -tigeadmaoid, tagamaoi, let us come.
Tar, come thou.	tagadh gib, -tagaidh e, -tigeadh, come ye.
Tarradh, -tigeadh, -tagadh e, let him come.	tigidi, -tagadh giad, -tagaidi, let them come.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a teacht, to come.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag teacht, coming.
Past Tense. Tar Dteacht, having come.
Future Tense. Air ti teacht, about to come.

Irregular

Irregular Verb τέαδ, *or* τέιδ, go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Τέαδαδ γιν̃,-τεαδαμαοιγ,-ιmτιg γιν̃, let us go.
τēδ,-ιmτιg, go thou.	τέαδαιδγε,-ιmτιgε,-ιmτιg γιb, go ye.
τεαδαδ γε,-ιmτιgεδ γε, let him go.	τέαδαιδιγ,-τέαδαδ γιαδ,-ιmτιgιδ, let them go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ὸo, or a ὸul, to go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ἀlg ὸul, going.
Past. Ιαμ ηὸul, having gone.
Future. Ἀμ τι ὸul, about going.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

τēαδαm,-τēαδ me, I go.	τēαδ γιν̃,-τēαδαμαμ,-τēαδ-αμαοιδ, we go.
τēαδ τu τēαδαμ, thou goeſt.	τēαδ γιb,-τēαδαbαμ,-τēαδ-εαδ, ye go.
τēαδ γε, he goes.	τēαδ γιαδ,-τεαδαιδ, they go.

Past Tense.

ἐῦαιδ me,-ἐῦαδαγ, I went.	ἐῦαιδ γιν̃,-ἐῦαμαμ, we went.

ἐῦαιδ

Singular.	Plural.
ċūaiḋ tu,-ċūaiḋaiṁ, thou, &c.	ċūaiḋ ṁiḃ,-chūaiḋṁe,-ċūaḃ, ḃq, ye went.
ċūaiḋ ṡe, he went.	ċūaiḋh ṁiaḋ,-ċūaḋaṁ, they went.

Future Tense.

ɲaċṗaḋh me,-ɲaċṗaḋ, I will go.	ɲaċṗaḋh ṁiñ,-ɲaċṗamaoiḋ, we will go.
ɲaċṗaḋh tu,-ɲaċṗaiṁ, thou wilt go.	ɲaċṗaḋh ṁiḃ,-ɲaċṗaḃaṁ, ye will go.
ɲaċṗaḋh ṡe, he will go.	ɲaċṗaḋh ṁiaḋ,-ɲaċṗaiḋ, they will go.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ɲaċṗaiṁ, I would go.	ɲaċṗaḋ ṁiñ,-ɲaċṗamaoi we would go.
ɲaċṗaḋh, thou wouldst go.	ɲaċṗaḋ ṁiḃ,-ɲaċṗaiḋhṡe, ye would go.
ɲaċṗaḋ ṡe, he would go.	ɲaċṗaḋ ṁiaḋ,-ɲaċṗaiḋiṁ, they would go.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa ɲaċṗaiṁ, if I would go, &c. as in all the persons of the potential Mood.

Irregular

Irregular Verb ċiġim, I see.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ċiġim, I see.	ċiġ ṁid,-ċiġmid, we see.
ċiġ tu,-ciġir, thou seest.	ċiġ ṁib,-ċiġ-ṁib, ye see.
ċiġ se, he sees.	ċiġ ṁad,-ċiġid, they see.

Past Tense.

ċonnairc me,-ċonnaicaṁ, I saw.	ċonnairc ṁid-ċonncamar, we saw.
ċonnairc tu,-ċonnaicair, thou, &c.	ċonnairc ṁib,-ċonncabar, ye saw.
ċonnairc se, he saw.	ċonnairc ṁad,-ċonncadar, they saw.

Future Tense.

ċiġfidh me,-ċiġfead, I will see.	ċiġfidh ṁid,-ċiġfeadhmar, we will see.
ċiġfidh tu,-ċiġfir, thou wilt see.	ċiġfidh ṁib, ċiġfidhe,-ċiġ-fidhbar, ye will see.
ċiġfidh se, he will see.	ċiġfidh ṁad,-ciġfidhid, they will see.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċiġfinn, I would see.	ċiġfead ṁid,-ċiġfeamaoir, we would see.

ċiġfiṁ,

Singular.	Plural.
ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, thou wouldst see.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, ye would see.
ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, he would see.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, they would see.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, if I would see.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, if we, &c.
ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, if thou, &c.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, if ye, &c.
ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, if he, &c.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, if they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, let us see.
ᵹᵹᵹ, see thou.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, see ye.
ᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, let him see.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ, let them see.

This Verb takes its imperative and infinitive Moods and Participles from ᵹᵹᵹᵹ, *I see*, and not from ᵹᵹᵹᵹ, *I view*; hence it has ᵹᵹᵹ, or ᵹᵹᵹ, for its habitual form.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, I am seen.	ᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ,-ᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹᵹ ᵹᵹ, we are seen.

ᵹᵹᵹᵹ

Singular.	Plural.
chiṫeaṁ ṫu,-ṗaiṫeṫ ṫu, thou art seen.	ciṫeaṁ ıb,-ṗaiṫeaṁ ıb, ye are seen.
chiṫeaṁ é,-ṗaiṫeaṁ ē, he is seen.	ciṫeaṁ ıad,-ṗaiṫeaṁ ıad, they are seen.

Past Tense.

ṫoṁaṁcaḋ me, or choṁcaḋh me, ṫu, ē, ıṁ, ıb, ıad, I was seen, thou wast seen, &c.

Future Tense.

Chiḋṗeaṁ me, ṫu, ē, &c. I will be seen, thou, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṗaiṗıḋhe me, &c. I would be seen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ṁa ḃṗaiṗıḋhe me, &c, if I would be seen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ṗaiṫeaṁ ṫu, &c. be thou seen, &c.

Irregular Verb beiṁ, take.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	beiṁeḋ ṁıṁ,-beiṁeḋhmaoiṁ, beiṁeam, let us take.
beiṁ, take thou.	beiṁeaḋh ṁıḃ,-beiṁıḋhe, take ye.

beiṁeaḋ

Singular.	Plural.
beiṁeaḋ ſe, let him take.	beiṁeaḋ ſiaḋ,-beiṁiḋíſ, let them take.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bṁeiṫ, to take.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Aġ bṁeiṫ, taking.
Past. Iaṁ mbṁeiṫ, having taken.
Future. Aṁ ṫi bṁeiṫ about to take.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beiṁim, I take.	beiṁiṁ ſiṁ,-beiṁeamaṁ, we take.
beiṁiṁ ṫu,-beiṁiṁ, thou takest.	beiṁiṁ ſiḃ,-beiṁiṫiḋh, take.
beiṁiṁ ſe, he takes.	beiṁiṁ ſiaḋ,-beiṁiḋ, they take.

Past Tense.

ṁuġ me,-ṁuġaiſ, I took.	ṁuġ ſiṁ,-ṁuġamaṁ, we took.
ṁuġ ṫu,-ṁuġaiſ, thou didſt take.	ṁuġ ſiḃ.-ṁuġaḃaṁ, ye took.
ṁuġ ſe, he took.	ṁuġ ſiaḋ,-ṁuġaḋaṁ, they took.

Future Tense.

beiṁeaḋh me,-beiṁeaḋ, I will take.	beiṁeaḋh ſiṁ, beiṁeamaṁ, we will take.

Singular.	Plural.
beiṁfeadh tu, beiṁfir, thou wilt take.	beiṁfeadh fiḃ, ye will take.
beiṁfeadh fe, he will take.	beiṁfeadh fiad,-beiṁfeadaṁ, they will take.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beiṁfinn, I would take.	beiṁfeadh fiṁn,-beiṁfemaoiḟ, we would take.
beiṁfeadh,-beiṁfinn, thou wouldst take.	beiṁfeadh fiḃ,-beiṁfidhfe, ye would take
beiṁfeadh fe, he would take.	beiṁfed fiad,-bheiṁfidiḟ, they would take.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeiṁfinn, &c. if I would take, &c. as in the Potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beiṫeaṁ tu, &c. be thou taken, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beiṫeaṁ me, tu, e, &c. I am taken, thou, &c.

Past Tense.

ṁuṫadh me, &c. I was taken, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

beiɣɣeaɲ me, &c. I will be taken, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beiɣɣiöe me, &c. I would be taken, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa mbeiɣɣiöe me, &c. if I would be taken, &c.

Irregular Verb, ~~Deiɲ~~, I say. Deɣim, I give

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Tabaimid ɣin,-Tabɣamaoiɣ, let us give.
Tabaiɲ, give thou.	tabaimid ɣib,-tabɣaiöɣe,-tabɣaiöe, give ye.
tabaimid ɣe, let him give.	tabaimid ɣiad,-tabɣaiöiɣ, let them give.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Oo, or a tabaiɲt, to give.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Aɳ tabart, giving.
Past Tense. Iaɲ otabart, having given.
Future Tense. Aiɲ ti tabaiɲt, about to give.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beirim, I give.	beirmíd,-beirmeamar, we give.
beir tu,-beirir, thou givest.	beir sibh,-beirbhear, ye give.
beir se, he gives.	beir siad,-beirid, they give.

Past Tense.

thug me,-thugar, I gave.	thug sinn,-thugamar, we gave.
thug tu,-thugair, thou didst give.	thug sibh,-thugabhar, ye gave.
thug se, he gave.	thug siad,-thugadar, they gave.

Future Tense. (22.)

beirfead me,-beirfead, I will give.	beirfead sinn,-beirfeadmar, we will give.
beirfeadh tu,-beirfir, thou wilt give.	beirfeadh sibh, ye will give.
beirfeadh se, he will give.	beirfeadh siad,-beirfid, they will give.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bheirfinn, I would give.	bheirfead sinn,-bheirfeadmaois, we would give.
bheirfeadh, thou wouldst give.	bheirfeadh sibh,-bheirfidhe, ye would give.
bheirfeadh se, he would give.	bheirfeadh siad,-bheirfeadaois, they would give.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da dtabhainn, if I would give.	Da dtabhfead sinn,-da dtabhfaimaois, if we would give.
Da dtabhfadh, if thou wouldst give.	Da dtabhfeadh se,-da dtabhfaidhe,-da dtabhfaidhe, if ye, &c.
Da dtabhfaitheadh se, if he ~~gives~~ would give.	Da dtabhfaitheadh siad,-da dtabhfaidis, if they would give.

The imperative may also be expressed by tug, give thou; tugadh se, let him give, &c. terminating all the persons as in tabhair, tabhairidh se, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirtear me,-tuctar me, I am given.	beirtear sinn,-tuctar sinn, we are given.
beirtear tu,-tuctar tu, thou art given.	beirtear sibh,-tuctar sibh, ye are given.
beirtear é,-tuctar é, he is given.	beirtear siad,-tuctar siad, they are given.

Past Tense.

tugadh me, I was given.	tugadh sinn, we were given.
tugadh tu, thou wast given.	tugadh sibh, ye were given.
tugadh é, he was given.	tugadh siad, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bēaṁṗaṁ me, I will be given.	bēaṁṗaṁ ṁ, we will be given.
béaṁṗaṁ ṫu, thou wilt be given.	béaṁṗaṁ ıbh, ye will be given.
bēaṁṗaṁ é, he will be given.	béaṁṗaṁ ıaḋ, they will be given.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bēaṁṗaıḋe me, ṫu, é, ṁ, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa mbēaṁṗaıḋhe me, ṫu, é, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beıṫeaṁ, or ṫugṫaṁ, be given.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a bheiṫ ṫabhaṁṫa, to be given.

Irregular Verb, beaṁ, bring forth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beaṁaḋ ṁ, let us bring forth.

beaṁ

Singular.	Plural.
beaṛ, bring forth.	beaṛaḋ ṛibh, bring ye forth.
beaṛaḋ ṛi, let her bring forth.	beaṛaḋ ṛiaḋ, let them bring forth.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bhṛeaṫ, to bring forth.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag bṛeaṫ, bringing forth.
Past Tense. Tar mbṛeaṫ, having brought forth.
Future Tense. Ar ṫi bṛeaṫ, about to bring forth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

béaṛam, I bring forth.	bēaṛan ṛiñ,-béaṛamaṛ, we bring forth.
bēaṛan ṫu,-bēaṛaṛ, thou bringest forth.	béaṛan ṛibh, bēaṛabhaṛ, ye bring forth.
béaṛaṁ ṛi, she brings forth.	béaṛan ṛiaḋ,-bēaṛaiḋ, they bring forth.

Past Tense.

ṛug me,-ṛugaṛ, I brought forth.	ṛug ṛiñ,-ṛugamaṛ, we brought forth.
ṛug ṫu,-ṛugais, thou didst bring forth.	ṛug ṛibh,-ṛugabhaṛ, ye brought forth.
ṛug ṛi, she brought forth.	ṛug ṛiaḋ,-ṛugaḋaṛ, they brought forth.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bēaṛṛaiḋh me,-béaṛṛaḋ, I will bring forth.	bēaṛṛaiḋh ṛiñ,-bēaṛṛamaṛ, we will bring forth.
béaṛṛaiḋh ṫu,-bēaṛṛaṛ, thou wilt bring forth.	bēaṛṛaiḋ ṛiḃ,-bēaṛṛaḃḥaṛ, ye will bring forth.
béaṛṛaiḋh ṛi, she will bring forth.	béaṛṛaiḋh ṛiaḋ,-bēaṛṛaiḋ, they will bring forth.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Béaṛṛaṁ, &c. I would bring forth, &c. as in Verbs of the first conjugation.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa mḃéaṛṛaṁ, &c. if I would bring forth, &c. terminating as in the potential; but eclipsing the initial by *m*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Beaṛṫaṛ ṫu, ē, &c. be thou born, he, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Béaṛṫaṛ, me, ṫu, é, iñ, &c. I am born, thou, he, we, &c.

Past Tense.

Rugaḋ me, ṫu, é, &c. I was born, thou, he, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

bēaṛṛaṛ me, tu, ē, &c. I will be born, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béaṛṛaiḋhe me, &c. I would be born, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa mbēiṛṛaiḋhe me, &c. if I would be born, &c.

Irregular Verb Cluṇ, hear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	cluṇiḋ ṛiñ,-cluṇiḋhmíṛ, let us hear.
cluṇ, hear thou.	cluṇiḋ ṛiḃh,-cluṇiḋhṛe, hear ye.
cluṇiḋ ṛe, let him hear.	cluṇiḋ ṛiaḋ,-cluṇiḋiṛ, let them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a chluṇṛiṁ,-chloṛ, to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Aᵹ cluṇṛiṁ,-cloṛ, hearing.
Past Tense. Iaṛ ᵹcluṇṛiṁ,-ᵹcloṛ, having heard.
Future Tense. Aṛ ṫi cluṇṛiṁ,-cloṛ, about to hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

clꝛnim, I hear.	clꝛn ꝛiñ,-clꝛneamaꝛ, we hear.
clꝛnin tu,-clꝛniꝛ, thou hearest.	clꝛn ꝛibh,-clꝛneabhaꝛ, ye hear.
clꝛnꝛe, he hears.	clꝛn ꝛiad,-clꝛneadaꝛ, they hear.

Past Tense.

chūaladh me,-chūalaꝛ, I heard.	chūaladh ꝛiñ,-chūalamaꝛ, we heard.
chūaladh tu,-chūalaiꝛ, thou didst hear.	chūalad ꝛibh,-chūalabhaꝛ, ye heard
chualadh ꝛe, he hears.	chūalad ꝛiad,-chūaladaꝛ, they heard.

Future Tense.

clꝛnꝛeadó me,-clꝛnꝛead, I will hear.	clꝛnꝛeadh ꝛiñ,-clꝛnꝛeamaꝛ, we will hear.
clꝛnꝛeadh tu,-clꝛnꝛiꝛ, thou wilt hear.	clꝛnꝛeadh ꝛibh,-clꝛnꝛeabhaꝛ, ye will hear.
clꝛnꝛeadh ꝛe, he will hear.	clꝛnꝛeadh ꝛiad -clꝛnꝛiꝛ, they will hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

clꝛnꝛiñ, I would hear.	clꝛnꝛiꝛ ꝛiñ,-clꝛniohmiꝛ, we would hear.
clꝛnꝛiꝛh, thou wouldst hear.	clꝛnꝛiꝛ ꝛibh. clꝛniꝛh ꝛe, ye would hear.
clꝛnꝛiꝛ ꝛe, he would hear.	clꝛ ꝛiꝛ ꝛiad, clꝛniꝛiꝛ, they would hear.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Dá gcluinfiḋ, &c. if I would hear, &c. as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cluintear tu, be thou heard, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit cluinte, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Cluinte, heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Cluintear me, tu, é, &c. I am heard. thou, he, &c.

Past Tense.

Cúalaḋ me, or cluineaḋ me, tu, é, &c. I was heard, thou, he, &c.

Future Tense.

Cluinfear me, tu, é, &c. I will be heard, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Cluinfiḋe me, tu, é, &c. I would be heard, thou, &c.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oᵭ gclꝛꝺꝛꝺe me, &c. if I would be heard, &c. as in the potential Mood.

Some Authors consider this Verb and clorꝛm, I hear, as regulars, and write the past Tense clꝛꝺꝛ, and clorꝛꝛ, I heard.

Irregular Verb ꝑáᵹ, find, or get.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	ꝑáᵹaꝺ ꝛıñ,-ꝑáᵹamáoıꝛ, let us find,
ꝑáᵹ, find thou.	ꝑáᵹaꝺ ꝛıḃ,-ꝑáᵹaıḃꝛe, find ye.
ꝑáᵹaꝺ ꝛe, let him find.	ꝑáᵹaꝺ ꝛıaꝺ,-ꝑáᵹaꝺaoıꝛ, let them find.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ꝺ'ꝑáᵹáıl, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Alᵹ ꝑáᵹaıl, finding.
Past Tense. laṁ ḃꝑáᵹaıl, having found.
Future Tense. ᵹ tı ꝑáᵹaıl, about to find.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
fáġam, I find.	fáġan ṁ-, -fáġamar, we find.
fáġan tu, -fáġair, thou findest.	fáġann ṡib, -fáġabair, ye find.
fáġann se, he finds.	fáġann siad, -fáġaid, they find.

Past Tense.

fuair me, -fuarar, I found.	fuair ṁ-, -fuaramar, we found.
fuair tu, -fuarair, thou didst find	fuair ṡib, -fuaraibh, ye found.
fuair se, he found.	fuair siad, -fuaradar, they found.

Future Tense.

ġeabhaḋ me, -ġeabhaḋ, I will find.	ġeabhaḋ ṁ-, -ġeabhamar, we will find.
ġeabhaḋ tu, -ġeabhair, thou wilt find.	ġeabhaḋ ṡib, ye will find.
ġeabhaḋ se, he will find.	ġeabhaḋ siad, -ġeabhaiḋ, they will find.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ġeabhainn, I would find.	ġeabhaḋ ṁ-, -ġeabhamaoir, we would find.
ġeabhaḋ, thou wouldst find.	ġeabhaḋ ṡib, ye would find.
ġeabhaḋ se, he would find.	ġeabhaḋ siad, -ġeabhaḋaoir, they would find.

CONDITIONAL.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bṕáġṗaiṁ, if I would find, &c terminating all the persons as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ḟáġṫaṁ, be found.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ḟáġṫaṁ me, ṫu, é, -ṗṁiṫeaṁ me, ṫu, é, I am found, &c.	ḟáġṫaṁ ṁ, ḃ, ṫáo, -ṗṁiṫeaṁ ṁ, ḃ, ṫáo, we are found, &c.

Past Tense.

ḟuaṁaó me, ṫu, é, &c.-ṗṁiṫ me, ṫu, ē, &c. I was found, &c.

Future Tense.

ġeabṗaṁ me, ṫu, ē, ṁ, ḋḃ, ṫáo, -ṗáiġṗeaṁ me, ṫu, ê, ṁ, ḋḃ, ṫáo, I will be found, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ġeabṗaiṫe, me, &c, ḟáiġṗiṫe me, &c. I would be found, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ġeabṗaiṫe me, &c, if I would be found, &c. as in the potential Mood.

This

This Verb borrows its indicative future, and its potential Mood from ġeabham, I get, or receive.

Irregular Verb ṙiġ, reach, *or* arrive at.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Ṙiġeam,-ṙiġeamaoiḋ, let us reach
ṙiġ, reach thou.	Ṙiġeaḋṡe, reach ye.
ṙiġeaḋ ṡe, let him reach.	Ṙiġeaḋ ṡiaḋ,-ṙiġiḋiṡ, let them reach.

PARTICIPLE. Ṙoċtam, reaching.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ṙiġim, I reach.	Ṙiġiḃ ṡiñ,-Ṙiġeamaṙ, we reach.
Ṙiġiḃ tu,-ṙiġiṙ, thou reachest.	Ṙiġiḃ ṡiḃ, ye reach.
Ṙiġiḃ ṡe, he reaches.	Ṙiġiḃ ṡiaḋ, they reach.

Past Tense.

Ṙaiṁc me,-Ṙangaṡ, I reached.	Ṙaiṁc ṡiñ,-Ṙangamaṙ, we reached.
Ṙaiṁc tu,-Ṙangaiṡ, thou reachedst.	Ṙaiṁc ṡiḃh,-Ṙangabhaṙ, ye reached.
Ṙaiṁc ṡe, he reached.	Ṙaiṁc ṡiaḋ,-Ṙangaḋaṙ, they reached.

Future

Future Tense.

Rigfiò me,-Rigfiò, I will reach.	Rigfiò gim,-Rigfiómid, we will reach.
Rigfiò tu,-Rigfir, thou wilt reach.	Rigfiò gibh, ye will reach.
Rigfiò fe, he will reach.	Rigfiò giad,-Rigfiò, they will reach.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Rigfiṁ, I would reach.	Rigfiò gim, we would reach.
Rigfiò, thou wouldst reach.	Rigfiò gibh, ye would reach.
Rigfiò fe, he would reach.	Rigfiò giad, they would reach.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da Rigfirn, &c. if I would reach, &c. as in the potential Mood.

OF IMPERSONALS.

All Impersonal Verbs have passive terminations, as in the third person singular, in the various Moods and Tenses ; thus :

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Luadtar, let it be reported.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Luadtar, it is reported.

Past

Past. lúaðað, it was reported.
Future. luaðfaḋ, it will be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

lúaðfaiḋ, it would be reported.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Dá lúaðfaiḋ, if it would be reported.
See Syntax.

OF INTERROGATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

The Interrogatives and Negatives of the various Moods and Tenses are the same in both voices.

The Interrogative of the indicative Mood, present Tense, is á, or an, and nach; and the Negative is ní.

In the active Voice, the Interrogative requires the initial letter of the Verb to be eclipsed, if it be a consonant of the influenced class, and before vowels, requires n to be prefixed; and the Negative causes aspiration, if the initial be aspirable.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
á, or an mealaim? do I deceive?	Ní mhealaim, I do not deceive.
á, or an gceilir? dost thou conceal?	Ní cheilir, thou dost not conceal.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
á, or an mealan ye? does he deceive?	Ni mealan ye, he does not deceive.
Nac mealar? dost thou not deceive.	Ni mealar, ycu do not deceive.
Nac gceilin? does not he conceal?	Ni ceilin ye, he does not conceal.

In the passive voice, the Interrogative has no influence on the initial of the Verb, but the Negative causes aspiration.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
á, or an mealtar me? am I deceived.	Ni mealtar me, I am not decived.
Nac mealtar tu? art thou deceived.	Ni mealtar tu, you are not deceived.

In the past Tense, indicative Mood, the Interrogative is ar, and nacar, or as it is contracted nar; and the Negative is mar, or nior. In the active voice, the Interrogative and Negative both cause aspiration, if the initial be aspirable; but in the passive voice, the initial suffers no change.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
Ar mealaig? didst thou deceive?	Nir, mar, or nior mealag, I did not deceive.
Nar, or nacar mealag? didst thou not deceive?	Niar mealad me, I was not deceived.
Ar mealadh me? was I deceived?	Niar mealad tu, you were not deceived.
Nar mealadh me? was not I deceived?	

In

In the future indicative, the Interrogatives and Negatives have the same influence on the initial as in the present indicative.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
a, or an mealfaiṁ? wilt thou deceive?	ni mealfaḋ, I will not deceive.
naċ mealfaiṁ? wilt thou not deceive?	ni mealfar me, I will not be deceived.
a, or an mealfar me? shall I be deceived?	ni mealfar ṫu, you will not be deceived.
naċ mealfar me? shall I not be decived?	

In the imperative Mood, the prohibitive is na, in both voices.

Example.

Na meall, do not deceive.
Na mealtar ṫu, be not deceived.

In the potential Mood, the optative sign is go; as, go mealfaiṁ, mayest thou deceive; go mealfar ṫu, may thou be deceived.

Gur also becomes an optative sign when followed by buḋ, or ra; as,

Gur buḋ mealta bēiḋin,—gur ra mealta beiḋin, mayest thou be deceived. Which is the same as go rabaiṫ mealta.

The signs of the potential Mood are ḋa, ma, go, and mur.

Example.

Example.

Oa mealfam, if I would deceive.
Ma mealam, if I deceive.
Go mealfad, until I will deceive.
Muf mealfaf, unless you will deceive; or, if, &c.

AFFIRMATIVES.

Maf mealaf, *as* I deceived.
Guf mealaf, *that* I deceived.
Go mealaf, *that* thou deceivest.
do meal, (23.) *that* deceived.
A meal, (24.) *who* deceived.

OF ADVERBS.

ALL Adjectives become Adverbs by placing the particle go before them. This particle is but a sign without a meaning, like *ly* in English; as, milis, sweet; go milis, sweetly: gár milis, most sweet; go gar milis, most sweetly. Thus the positive and superlative. The comparative also becomes adverbial by adding de to it; as, is fearrde tu sin, you are the better for that; ni fearrde me so, I am not the better for this, &c. &c.

All particles prefixed to Verbs become Adverbs, and are divided into Interrogatives, Affirmatives, Negatives, Prohibitives, Conditionals, and Optatives. Examples of these have been given already, under the head Verbs, pages 163 to 166.

The following are used as Adverbs, though, according to Cloćal, they are all compounds.

a brocair, in the presence.
a brog, this side.
a gcoimhgh, opposite.
air aghaidh, forwards.
air fad, along.
air feadh, throughout.
air fud, amongst.
air gcúl, backwards.
a nall, hither.
amach, out.
amhail, like.
amlaidh, so, equal.
a márach, to-morrow.
a measg, amidst.
a mhigh, without.
a né, yesterday.
a néinfeacht, together.

a nias,

a niar, from west.
anadéirfeadain, the day after to-morrow.
a nuas, to-day.
a níos, from below.
a noéct, to-night.
a noirt, from east.
a noirs, now.
a nuas, from above.
a nun, thither.
annaod, seldom.
a rís, again.
a reibirt, last-night.
a tsiġ, within.
a tseadh, in.
cheana, already.
chum, (for ionas) so that, in order.
Do deas, southwards.
do tuaid, northwards.
da brigh, because.
da, if.
Eadon, that is.
fa seach, successively, copiously.
fós, moreover.
fa deoigh, lastly.
Ge gur, although.
gidheadh, but, nevertheless.
go, until.
go airid, at least.
go foill, yet, hereafter.
ionas, so that.
Maile, along.
ma, if.
mas, (for ma is) if.
mardon, in union.
masheadh, why then.
ma ta, if so.
minic, often.
Oir, for.
os, (for uadh is) since.
os árd, publickly.
os iosol, privately.
Re cheile, in conjunction.
Siar, westwards.
sios, down.
fios, below.
sóir, eastwards.
suas, up.
thuas, above.
tarfuidhé, the day before yesterday.
tál, beyond.
tarsis, after.
teasc, scarcely.
Uadh deas, from south.
uadh tuaidh, from north.

The following negative, intensive, and reiterative Particles, are used adverbially in composition.

Negatives,

Negatives, used as *de*, *dis*, *mis*, *in*, *ir*, *un*, &c. in English.

Negatives.	Substantives and Adjectives.	Compounds.
aṁ,	ɣaṛ, convenience.	aṁɣaṛ, inconvenience.
an,	ṁó, prosperity.	anṁó, adversity.
eaḋ,	ṫṛom, heavy.	éaḋṫṛom, light.
eaɣ,	ceaṛt, justice.	éaɣceaṛt, injustice.
ḋo,	comṛeaċ, comprehensible.	ḋoċomṛeaċ, incomprehensible.
ḋi,	meaɣ, respect.	ḋimeaɣ, disrespect.
mi,	ṛáṛṫa, pleased.	miṛáṛṫa, displeased.
neaṁ,	ḃuan, durable, permanent.	neaṁḃuan, transitory.
eaɣ,	caṛaiḋ, a friend.	eaṛċaṛaiḋ, an enemy.
Intensitive.		
an,	ṫeaɣ, heat.	anṫeaɣ, excessive heat.
ıom,	ḟulaŋɣ, patience.	ıomḟulaŋɣ, long-suffering
ur,	ɣṛánna, ugly.	urɣṛánna, very ugly.

ḋö is reiterative; as, ḃuailte, beaten; aṫḃuailte, re-beaten. ṁ betokens fitness, or propriety; as, ḋéanta, done, ṁḋeanta, should or ought to be done; ṁaıṁ, fit to bear arms.

So, in compounds, signifies goodness, an aptness or facility in doing; as, ɣoḃlaɣḋa, well-flavoured; ɣoleaɣṫa, fusible; ɣoɣınte, ductile, pliable, &c.

The poetical rule of caol ṛe caol, agus leaṫan ṛe leaṫan, cannot with propriety influence an immutable particle; therefore, in composition, these particles should never vary in their orthography,

graphy, on account of the broad or slender vowel that may happen to follow them in the compound; thus, mmóra, laudable; anbrioy, ignorant; aṁleay, hurt, should never be written (as they often improperly are) iommolta, aimḃrioy, aiṁleay, &c. Some writers are so much attached to the rule of a "broad with a broad, and a slender with a slender," that they change even the signs of comparison; thus they write ioṁṁilis, aiṁṁilis, saṁṁilis, &c. instead of ioṁilis, aṁilis, saṁilis, &c.

Here it will be necessary to take notice of the *General Rule*, leaṫan le leaṫan, agus caol le caol, *broad with broad, and slender with slender*, prescribed by Grammarians, for the correspondence of vowels, in words of two or more syllables; according to which, if the last vowel in the first syllable of a word be broad, the first vowel in the succeeding syllable must be broad also, and so on to the end of the word. Or if the last vowel in the preceeding syllable be slender, the first vowel of the ensuing syllable must be slender also. Thus leaṫan cannot be written leaṫen, or leaṫin, because a the last vowel in the first syllable is broad; nor can milis, sweet, be written milas, milos, or milus, because the preceding vowel is slender. This rule was originally adopted by the Bards, for prosaic cadence in Dactyles and Spondees, and chiefly for harmonious similitude of terminations in Rhyme or Metre, as in the following Example from the "Blind Man's Soliloquy."

"Ma ṫéas mo macra, fuair ceaṁas le tṁe,-
air nḋóis
"Ni ḟonaḋ mise, beiṫ air bṫlle, gan maḋarc na
ḋheóis."

Here

Here deoiġ cannot be written diaiġ, although exactly the same in sense.

From this Poetic privilege proceed the various forms of words of the same signification; as meoṙ, for meuṙ, a finger; beól, for beul, a mouth; ṗeoṙ, for ṗeuṙ, grass; déaṙ, for deoṙ, a tear, or drop, &c. &c. &c. But compounds, especially in prose, were never subject to this rule; as is evident from the following: caṫmlid, a warrior; binġuṫaċ, melodious; dṙilġnuaḋaċ, tinselled; goṙliġaċ, hypocritical; oṙcġinṫe, still-born; lagḃṙiġaċ, feeble, &c. &c. &c.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THERE are but few Prepositions that are not used in composition, and chiefly with Pronouns.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.	Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
ᾳʒ, at.	*Abl.*	le, with.	*Abl.*
ᾳn, in. ıoɲ, in.	*Abl.*	ɲe, with.	*Abl.*
ᾳɲ, or ᾳɲ, on.	*Abl.*	ɲoiṁ, before.	*Acc.*
ᾳr, out of.	*Abl.*	ɾeaċ, besides.	*Acc.*
ċɳʒe, to, towards.	*Dat.*	ᴛᾳɲ, over.	*Acc.*
ȯe, off, from.	*Abl.*	ᴛɲe, through.	*Acc.*
ȯo, to.	*Dat.*	uᾳȯh, from.	*Abl.*
eᵓȯıɲ, between.	*Acc.*	ɳm,-um, about.	*Acc.*
ɾaoı,-ɾu,-ɾɳȯ, under.	*Abl.*		

For the method of compounding the above with Pronouns, and the manner of declining them, see Compound Pronouns, p. 82, 83, &c.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
ᾳ, in.	*Ablative.*
ċum, towards.	*Genitive.*
ȯᾳɲ, by.	*Accusative.*
ɾa, about.	*Ablative.*
ʒᾳn, without.	*Ablative.*
ʒo, to.	*Dative.*
ɾᾳ,-ɾᾳn, in.	*Ablative.*

These

These are not used in composition, except ꝑa, when joined with ꝺıaꝝ, after; as, ꝑaꝺheoꝝ, lastly. Sa and ꝛan are only contractions for ꝺnꝛa, which when followed by a vowel, takes ṅ in its termination.

ıaṁ, after, is used in composition only, in Participles and Substantives; as, ıaṁbal, a tail, from ıaṁ, after, and bal, a member.

Ꝺıaıꝝ, behind, oꝛcıoṅ, above, ꝺaoḃṁeım, about, ꝺımḋıoll, around, &c. govern Genitive Cases, and are not compounded with Pronouns, but always expressed by passives, and are deemed Substantives, though having an influence on their subsequent impersonal Nouns.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions are few: Copulative and Disjunctive.

Ꝛlꝝaꝛ, and.—Copulative and Affirmative.
Nó, or, nor.—Disjunctive and Negative.
Ꝛlèꝺ, but.—Disjunctive and Conditional.

Aꝛ and ꝛ, are only contractions for aguꝛ.

OF

OF INTERJECTIONS.

THESE are sudden indications of sorrow, surprise, &c.

ꝑaꞑáoꞑ! alas! compounded of ꝑá-ꞑó-ǥéuꞑ, a very sour or bitter cause!
Maꞑǥ! hapless! compounded of mꞑǥ-aꞑǥ, out of the ark!
Moꞑū́aꞑ! woe is me! compounded of mo-aꞑ-ū́aꞑ, my luckless hour!
ꝑꞑlleluɔh! halloo! compounded of ꝑꞑl-le-luaɔh, blood by recital! bloody wars!

uċ, uċ! lack.a-day!	ıoċ ıoċ! cold cold!
aɔhbo! murder!	perishing! &c.
baba! O brave!	baö! death!
aċaċ! hey-dey!	buɔh! nonsense!

With many other indefinite exclamations, inexplicably significant.

AS the letter a is so generally used, and has such variety of signification and uses, it will be necessary to point them out here, before we enter upon Syntax.

a is

Ar is used as a Substantive in a, a hill, a waggon, &c.

as an Adjective in a, lofty, eminent, &c.

as a possessive pronoun in a ceann, his, head, &c.

as a relative in an fear a tá slan, the man *that* is well, &c.

as a Preposition in a mbrolach, in the bosom.

as a Vocative sign in a Dhia, O God!

as a variation of the Article in ceann a gaisgidh, the warrior's head.

as a sign of the infinitive Mood in chuaidh Seamus a gearradh Cnuinn, James went to cut holly.

as an interrogative in a bfuil se an sin? is he there?

as an affirmative in a seadh, yes.

Ar, when a possessive Pronoun is always in the third Person, and if the initial of its following Substantive be a mutable, it loses its natural power in the masculine singular, but retains it in the feminine; as, a ceann, his head, a ceann, her head. In the plural it eclipses the initial; as, a gcinn, their heads; and is the same in both Genders.

SYNTAX

SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

1. THE Article is always determinate, and agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; as, an fear, the man; an fir, of the man; na fir, the men; an cluas, the ear; na cluaise, of the ear; na cluasa, the ears; na gcluas, of the ears, &c. The initial changes of Substantives, occasioned by the Article, has been explained, and exemplified, when treating of *Inflected Nouns*, in pages 22, 23, &c. When the Adjective immediately follows the Article, it is subject to the same initial changes as a Noun of the same Declension.

2. When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the a is omitted, and the n unites with the Particle; as, o'n tig, from the house, not o an tig; do'n gcailin, to the girl, not do an gcailin.

3. When two Substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive Case, the Article is sometimes omitted; as, Caislean Cille moire do leagad le Cathal O'Raghallaigh, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly; maithe Breifne, the chiefs of Brefny. But when the Article is expressed, it is joined to the latter Substantive

Substantive only; as, ceol na n-éan, the music of the birds; mac an t-saoir, the son of the artist.

Gach, or gach, each, or every, being no Article, but an Adjective, can have no influence on Nouns; for leabhar gach fir, is only one Substantive governed by another; thus, leabhar, a book, gach fir, of each or every man, *i. e.* each or every man's book.

NOUNS.

1. THE Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender and Number.

And here it will be necessary to correct an error, inadvertently fallen into, when treating of Adjectives, pages 57 to 60, where all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive, are made to terminate like the Genitive singular, when in fact it should be said, that Adjectives ending in consonants, and having their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive; as, na héadaigh dearga, the red clothes; na cluasa mora, the large ears; na cailinn óga, the young maids; and not na héadaigh dearge, na cluasa more, na cailinn óige, as was there erroneously stated. But Adjectives whose final consonant is preceded by a slender vowel, generally take a slender increase in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive; as, lámh min, a soft hand; na láimhe mine, of the soft hand; na laimha mine, the soft hands.

There

There are several Adjectives, like some Substantives, so irregular in their terminations that they cannot be reduced to any positive standard.

Adjectives ending in vowels never vary their terminations, in Number or Case.

2. The Gender of Adjectives is discovered by their initials, thus, if the Substantive takes *na* in the Genitive, the initial consonant of the Adjective, if mutable, loses its natural power in the Nominitive Singular, but retains it in the Genitive; as, *bean mhacánta*, an honest woman; *na mna macánta*, of the honest woman; and if the Substantive be determinate, the initial of both Substantive and Adjective is mortified in the Nominative, but retains its natural power in the Genitive; as, *an bean mhacánta*, the honest woman; *na mna mhacánta*, of the honest woman. If the Substantive be common of two, taking *a* or *an* in the Genitive, the initials of both Substantive and Adjective retain their natural powers in the Nominative, but are mortified in the Genitive; as, *cailin macánta*, an honest maid; *an cailin macánta*, the honest maid; *an chailin mhacánta*, of the honest maid. The initials of all masculines are influenced in this manner. Adjectives whose initials in the Nominative singular lose their natural power, retain it in the plural; as *bean mhacánta*, an honest woman; *mna macánta*, honest women. And *vice versa*, if natural in the Nominative singular, it is lost in the plural, when the Substantive consists of no more than one or two syllables; as, *fear calma*, a valiant man; *fir chalma*, valiant men, unless the Adjective begin with *sc*, *sg*, &c. which never change; as, *bean sceimeach*, a beautiful woman; *mna sceimeacha*, beautiful

beautiful women; fear gceimeac, a beautiful man; fir gceimeacda, beautiful men, &c. But if the Substantive be composed of three or more syllables, the initial of the Adjective will be natural, in both Genders and numbers; as, cailin macánta, an honest maid; cailiní macánta, honest maids; buachail macánta, an honest boy; buachailí macánta, honest boys. If the initial be a vowel it admits of no change.

3. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, in the Nominative and Genitive, singular and plural, only; as, an fear mor, the great man; an fir mhoir, of the great man; na fir mora, the great men; na bhfear mor, of the great men. In all the other cases, the Adjective suffers no variation, but terminates like the Nominative; thus in the Dative plural we must write do na fearaibh mora, to the great men, and not do na fearaibh moraibh.

4. The Adjective is usually placed after its Substantive, and agrees with it in Gender and Number; as, fear boirb, a cruel man; an fir boirb, of the cruel man; an bean caol, the slender woman; na mna caoile, of the slender woman; na mna caola, the slender women; na mban caol, of the slender women. But sometimes the Adjective precedes the Substantive, and is frequently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term; as sean-aimsir, old times; oigbean, a young woman. In this case the initial of the Substantive requires aspiration, unless it begin with d, g, or t, preceded by an Adjective, terminating in n; as, deagh mhuintir, good people; droch dhuine, a bad man; sean fhocal, an old saying; sean dhuine, an old man; sean ghéul, an old story; sean tiomna, the old Testament.

In poetry the Adjective is sometimes inserted in the middle of its Substantive; thus in O'Dugan:

Rizhiġeapna na ruadap ngarb
ó Ragallaiġ na ruad ġm
Ni clyntear doib oṗa
ór myntir Mhaoil-*mkin*-moṗa.

5. When a Noun Substantive terminating in ḃ, ġ, or ṫ, or in any of the immutable consonants, is followed by an Adjective, beginning with ḃ, ġ, or ṫ, the initial of the Adjective suffers no aspiration in any case of the singular; as, ṗe na ġṡl ḋall, with his blind eye; ar a ċluaiġ ḋéiġ, on his right ear; ta ḃo ḃean tm, your wife is sick; ta mo ċoṫ tirm, my foot is dry.

6. When a Substantive is the subject, of which any thing is affirmed, the Adjective generally precedes it; as, iṫ ḋeaġ an ḃean ġṁ, that woman is handsome; iṫ laiḋir an ṗear ġm, that is a strong man; but the Substantive sometimes precedes the Adjective; as, iṫ ṗear laiḋir e, he is a strong man.

7. When two Substantives meet, the latter must be in the Genitive Case, and if it be followed by Adjectives, they must be Genitives also; as, ceann an ċailin, the head of the maid; lám an ṗir, the hand of the man; ceann an ċailin ċiṫh ċéilioḃe macánta, the head of the silent, sensible, honest woman; lám an ṗir ċúramaiġ ċeaṅġaiġ macánta, the hand of the careful, meek, honest man.

8. When three Substantives follow a Verb active, governing a Dative Case, the first being the subject, is put in the Accusative; the second being general, is put in the Dative; and the third, particular

particular, if not expressed by a Conjunction, is the Nominative; as, tabair an gcrian do an (or don) Diarcaid Seamus, give the bridle to the horseman James, i. e. who is James.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. Pronouns have no variation for the distinction of case, except the personals, and these agree with the Noun to which they refer in gender, number, and case; as, is doclaid an lá é, *it* is a severe day; is dána an ceailm i, *she* is a bold girl; is bonb an milid é, *he* is a fierce soldier; is maith na daoine iad, *they* are good men.

2. If there are more than one or two persons, in the antecedent, or if it be a Noun of multitude, the Pronoun is the third person plural; as, taimg Seámus agus Peadar a baile a né, agus cúaid siad go baile átha dá dhe a mád, James and Peter came home yesterday, and *they* went to Athboy to-day; agas an tán do aithn an pobal sin, do leanadar é, and when the people knew it, *they* followed him. But if the antecedent be of the singular number, the Pronoun is of the third person singular; as, Do imthig Barnabas an tan sin go Tarsus, d'iarraidh Shaul, agus é na fagail do, nuig sé sin é go hantioc, then Barnabas went to Tarsus to seek Saul; and on finding *him*, brought him with *him* to Antioch.

3. Possessive Pronouns influence the initials of their subsequent Nouns, which, if mutable, except s, will be aspirated in the singular, except the third person, feminine, and have their plurals governed

governed by *seruiles*; as, ᴛᴀ ᴍᴀ ċoɣ, ᴅo ċoɣ, ᴀ ċoɣ, ᴀ coɣ, ᴀɴ ʒcoɣᴀ, ᴅuɴ ʒcoɣᴀ, ᴀʒᴀɣ ᴀ ʒcoɣᴀ ɣᴀ́ɴ ɸúᴀɴ, my feet, thy feet, his feet, her feet, our feet, your feet, and their feet are cold. When ᴍo, *my*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, or ɸ, it drops o, and unites with the Noun; as, ᴍ'ᴀnᴀm, my soul; ᴍ'ɪ̃ɲtɪ̃, my mind; ᴍ'ɸeᴀɴ, my man. Ꝺo, *thy*, before a vowel is changed into ḣ; as, ɴᴀoṁṫᴀɴ ḣanᴀm, hallowed be thy Name; and before ɸ it loses the o, joins with the Noun, and eclipses the initial; as, ᴅ'ɸeᴀɴʒ, thy anger. When ᴀ, *his*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, it causes no change in the initial; but ᴀ, *her*, prefixes ḣ to the Noun; as, ᴀ eᴀᴅᴀċ, his cloth, ᴀ ḣeᴀᴅᴀċ, her cloth. The plural possessives prefix ɴ to all Nouns beginning with vowels; as, ᴀɴ ɴ'ᴀɴᴀ́ɴ, our bread; ᴅuɴ ɴ'ᴀṫᴀɪɴ, your father; ᴀ ɴ'ēᴀᴅᴀċ, their cloth.

4. Possessive Pronouns when connected with office, condition, position, or identity, have a singular peculiarity; thus, ᴅʀᴅ mē mo ɸɪʒ, I was a king; ᴅʀᴅ ᴛu ᴅo ɣɲᴅ́, you were sitting; ᴅʀᴅ ɣɪᴀ ɴᴀ ʒcoᴅlᴀᴅ, they were asleep; if literally translated would be, I was my king; you were your sitting; they were their sleep; but the preposition ᴀ, or ᴀɲ, *in*, is understood, so that the meaning is, I was in my office a king; you were in your sitting position; they were in their sleeping state.

5. The relative Pronouns, when written or expressed, always precede the Verb; as, ᴀɴ ɸeᴀɴ ᴀ ᴅuᴀlᴇᴀɣ, the man who strikes; but they are often omitted when the Verb begins with a vowel, or

or a mortified consonant; as, an te aontaiġeas he who consents; is é ceilfeas, it is he who shall conceal.

The indefinite Pronouns are already treated of, pages 78—80.

OF VERBS.

1. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, do ceil me, I concealed; do mealadar, they deceived.

2. The Verb commonly precedes its nominative; as, siubhlaid na bacaig, the lame walk; glantar na lobair, the lepers are cleansed; but it also often follows it; as, Aodh mac Domnaill is Ruairc do marbad do Cathal O'Raghallaigh, agus do Conchobar mac Cormaic is Maolmuana ar loch ailline. Hugh the son of Donald O'Rourke, was killed by Cahal O'Reilly, and Conor the son of Cormac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. Muirgios meic Diarmada do marbad, Maurice MacDermott, was slain. Caislean Cille moire do leagad le Cathal O'Raghallaigh, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cahal O'Reilly.

3. When two or more Nouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the Verb must be singular also; as, agus do cuaid sin na croidheadha gus a n'aisi, Socrates o Persia; agus do lucht Teagaisg, Aristarcus, agus Se-

cundus,

cuṅduṡ, aguṡ Ġaiuṡ o Deiṁbe, agaṡ Timoteuṡ, aguṡ do luċò na ḥaṡia, Tichicuṡ agaṡ Troṗimuṡ, And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea; and of the people of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of the people of Asia, Tichicus and Trophimus.

Government of Verbs.

1. Nouns, beginning with consonants, that are of the masculine gender, or that take not na in the genitive, if the article be expressed, have their initials natural after all active Verbs; as, ṫuġ ṡe an ḟeaṁ, an buaċaill, an cailin, agaṡ an capul leiṡ, he brought the man, the boy, the maid, and the mare with him; but when the article is not expressed, the accusative initials of Nouns of either gender retain their natural power.

2. All Nouns, if not possessives, beginning with vowels, when determinate, will have t before them in the accusative; as, roiṅ ṡe an taṙán, an tiaṡg, agaṡ an tēadaċ na meaṡg, he divided the bread, the fish, and the raiment among them.

3. Indeterminate accusatives never vary from their Nominatives, unless the Verb be of the infinitive Mood; as, ḟuair ṡe ór agaṡ ēadaċ, biaḋ agaṡ deoċ, ṡán ionaḋ ḟialmaṙ ṡin, he got gold and raiment, meat and drink, in that hospitable place.

4. The infinitive mood and present and past participles govern a genitive case, when the action refers

refers immediately or particularly to the determinate object; as, ċúaiḋ Seamuȝ a ċeaṁaḋ a (or an) ċapȝl, aȝaȝ a ȝabáil an ḟir aȝaȝ an cailin; ḋubairt ȝe liom, ȝo naiḃ ȝe aȝ ceaṁaḋ an ċapȝl ċeaṁa, aȝaȝ iar ȝabáil an ḟir aȝaȝ an cailin ȝo ḋtreigḟiḋ an tír, James went to buy the mare, and to take the man and the maid; he told me he was buying the mare already, and that having taken the man and the maid, he would quit the country. But if the object be not determinate, and not immediately referred to, it goes before the Verb, and is like the Nominative; as, ċapȝl a ċeaṁaḋ, to buy a mare; ḟear no ḃean no cailin a ȝabáil, to take a man, or woman, or maid. If the object be determinate, and goes before the Verb, it will be the accusative; as, an tóir ḋo ȝáṁaḋ, to covet the gold; an tairgioḋ, an ḟear, aȝaȝ an ḃean a ṫabairt leiȝ, to take the silver, the man, and the woman with him.

5. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants, after active participles, lose the natural sound of their initials, if expressed by an in the genitive case; but retain it, if expressed by na; as aȝ ȝabáil an ḟir, an chailin, aȝaȝ an ḃuachaille, taking the man, the maid, and the boy; aȝ ḟáȝail na mna, finding the woman; aȝ ḟaȝail na tíne, leaving the country. But, in what is called future Participles, the accusative goes before the Verb; as, ar ti an tír ḟáȝail, about to leave the country.

6. The auxiliaries govern no case. All other Verbs, regular, irregular, and habitual, govern an accusative, dative, or ablative, according to their quality, i. e. Verbs of giving, granting, &c.

&c. will have an accusative of the *thing*, and a dative of the *person;* as, tug Dia tigse don duine God gave understanding to man.

7. Verbs passive, and their participles, govern no case, and are generally followed by personal Pronominals, (i. e. personal Pronouns compounded with Prepositions) indicative of the certainty, doubt, &c. of the speaker; as, mealfar é liom, dhom, uaim, chugam, &c. he will be deceived by us, for us, from us, to us, &c. ta se mealta liom, dhom, &c. he is deceived by us, for us, &c.

8. The active accusative personal Pronoun, becomes the nominative in the passive; as, mealadh é, he was deceived; mealfar é, he will be deceived.

9. The Verb passive never varies from the first person of any tense, and will agree with thousands as well as with one; as, mealadh me, agus mealadh na milte romam, I was deceived, and thousands were deceived before me. The Participle is also unchangeable, ; as, ta mise mealta, agus iadsan mealta liom, I am deceived, and they are deceived with me.

10. Particles have no influence on the past tense, except when a vowel, or f is its initial; as in that tense every mutable initial will lose its natural sound, with or without the Particle; as, mealaf, I deceived; cheileaf, I concealed; d'aithin Dia dhuin, God commanded us, for do aithin Dia dhuin; d'fosgail se an leabar, he opened the book, for do fosgail se an leabar.

11. All

All Verbs depending on a conditional sentence are IMPERSONALS, and have always a conditional sign, or Preposition after them; as, leigtin gur maṁ Sampson leoman, let it be, or it is read, that Sampson slew a lion. leigtear air an iomad a fuair bás oban, let it be, or it is read, of many who got a sudden death. Da luaðrad go raib an eala dub, agus an lon ban, if it would be reported that the swan was black, and the blackbird white. Sometimes the sentence is inverted, and expressed by mar; thus, maṁ Sampson leoman, mar leigtear, Sampson slew a lion, as is read.

12. The place of supines and gerunds is supplied by a word formed of the Preposition in, or ion, and the passive Participle, which is compulsive, and governs a dative case; as, is gniom indéanta sin, you must perform that deed, or that deed is to be performed to you; ionmolta, to be praised, or laudable, &c.

13. Eigin and feidear are not Verbs, but verbal Nouns; because the auxiliary is, or its past tense contracted always goes before them. éigin indicates compulsion or obligation, and is followed by a dative case; as, is éigin dó, it is incumbent on him, or he is obliged, or he must. b'éigin do, for bud éigin dó, he was obliged, &c. mas éigin do, for ma is éigin dó, if he be obliged, &c. ma b'éigin do, for ma budh éigin do, if he were obliged, &c. éigin is sometimes a Substantive; as éigin, a rape; sometimes an Adjective; as, sine eigin, a certain person. feidir imports power or possibility, and is followed by a dative or ablative case; as, is feidir dhuit, it is possible for you, or you can; is feidir leat, it is possible

with you, or it is in your power; b'fheidir, for budh fheidir dhuit, it was possible for you, or you could; b'fheidir leat, or dh'fédadh tu, you could, &c.

14. The vowel e never becomes a Verb. It has been shewn, page 73, that e is he, him, it or thing; hence cia buail e? who beat him? is equal to cia e buail é, literally cia, who, e, he, buail, beat, é, him? the Verb is being understood. Cfreadh e deir se, literally cfreadh, what, e, thing, deir, says, se, he? For if e were a Verb, so would i in the same manner: thus, cia i buail i, literally cia, who, i, she, buail, beat, i, her? Cfreadh i an bean a deir si, literally cfreadh, what, i, she, an, the, bean, woman, a, that, deir si, she says? i. e. what woman does she say? the Verb being understood.

This is not confined to the Irish Language alone; the same is found in Greek τι μοι? what to me? in Latin, *quid ad me?* what to me? the Verb (is it) being understood in both.

OF ADVERBS.

1. THE influence which the interrogative and negative adverbial particles have on the Verbs to which they are prefixed, has been already explained, p. 163 to 166.

2. Do and a, signs of the infinitive Mood, aspirate the initials of Verbs beginning with mutable consonants.

3. Do

3. Do and no are frequently prefixed to the past tense of Verbs active, but as they are used *Euphonia gratia*, are not the cause of aspiration in the initial of the Verb, which, in this tense, must be aspirated, whether the particle be prefixed or not; as, an ceilig, didst thou conceal? ceileag, I did conceal.

PREPOSITIONS.

THE principal Prepositions and the cases which they govern are to be found p. 172 and 173.

De, the contraction of do e, *of it* is sometimes added to comparatives; as, ig boicteòe, it is the poorer of it; ig gile òe an linéadac gin, that linen is the whiter of it. When the comparative is expressed in this manner, 'na or iona, *than*, is always omitted before the Noun.

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. THE *copulative* Conjunction agus, is always positive, and is often followed by the *disjunctive* no, in forming a conditional sentence; as, Béanaid an leóman agus an túan comhnuig re ceile, nior lúaithe iona thréigfid mo rig no mo tír dúthcas, the lion *and* the lamb shall cohabit together, sooner than I shall forsake my king *or* my native country.

2. The copulative agus, and the disjunctive no, unite the same cases of Nouns; as, an leóman

agus

agus an tūan, the lion and the lamb; fear, no bean, no cailin a gabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid.

3. Agus is often contracted into as; as, gruaim, as doċas, as amdeise géur gan grás. As is again contracted into s, as is also the auxiliary is; the following line exemplifies both: uċ! mo bhón 'sme a milleaḋ, 'sme thial fa ċuaint mo ṫréun ċloinne. In the first, the Verb is contracted; and as, or agus, in the second.

4. When as and is meet, they are contracted into 'sas; as, 'sas iomḋa fear thēan a ḋ'ēag gan aithe, gan aiṁsir.

5. When a vocative case follows 's, the vocative sign a is joined to it; as 'sa Dhia! an me an dṫine a bhiḋ a gcumas na óige tha.

6. The negative generally precedes the disjunctive, in a sentence, as in the Blind Man's Soliloquy.

Ní dois no galar, no aiciḋ do fuaig mo ghné;
Acht bhón nach breicim an tulaig fe dealraḋ an lae.

INTERJECTION.

NO Interjection but mairg governs a case; and it alone claims a dative; as, is mairg dṫi féin, do leigeas mise fe feall.

END OF THE SYNTAX.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ENGLISH AND IRISH

	Ancient.	Modern.
Ablative,	Foscadach,	Diobalach.
Accusative,	Tuodadach,	Gearanach.
Active,	Gniomach,	Oibrigthe.
Adjective,	Feac-or, i. e. tlaothocal,	Aicideach.
Adverb,	Fri-hiodail,	Reimbriathar. Iarmbeartla.
Affirmative,		Deimnighte.
Alphabet,	Beith-luis-nion,	Aibgitear.
Apthong,		Aimsgcholl.
Article,		Airtiogal.
Assimulative,		Samlugad.
Augmentative,		Iomdugad.
Auxiliary,	Cobaidach,	
Barren,		Aimrid.
Case,	Ór-aicy,	Cás.
Chapter,		Caibidil.
Character,	Aithe,	
Comparative,	Cobeime,	Iomarbad
Comparison,	Gleire,	Iomarbadh.
Compound,	Timdam,	
Concord,	Snaidhm,	Coimeis.
Conditional,	Comradach, isin-ecdach,	
Conjugation,	Sonrem,	Reimiugad.
Conjunction,	Commaig,	Coimcheangal.
Conjunctive,		Snaidhigad.
Consonant,	Comfuaim,	Congoine.
Contraction,	Cuairneul,	Nod.
Copulative,	Ceangadach,	

Dative,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Dative,	Tairgeac,	Tabartach.
Declension,	Sosbreag,	Diuchlaonad.
Degree,	Cēim,	
Demonstrative.	treoireadac,	Taisteantach.
Deprecative,	Iche,	
Derivative,	Iarmbunudgach.	
Diminutive,		Lagduigad.
Diphthong,	Dodul,	Deudruigrach.
Disjunctive,	Dealaigeach,	
Dissyllable,		Daighollach.
Doubtful,		Amnasach.
Eclipsis,	Tim-cheo,	Urghoiogadh.
Ephthongs,		Eabadha.
Feminine,	Sligh-ceas.n.banda	Beanmgne.
Figure,		Fiogair.
Final,	Foirchean,	Deighionach.
Future,	Rae-dhigleach,	Faistine.
Gender,	Gne-dreacht,	Ingne.
Genitive,	Deilbeach,	Gemeinnach.
Gerunds,		Dibriugadh.
Government,	Cean-gal,	Riaghaltas.
Grammar,	Graimear,	Bruighream.
Habitual,	Comgeach,	Fulaingeam.
Imperative,	Gnathbeagach,	Iertheimniugad.
Impersonal,	Eirigiolach,	
Indicative,	Tasgach,	Foilsiugach.
Infinitive,	Iardigeach,	Deimneach.
Initial,	Tin-chuit,	Tighach.
Interjection,	Uailbreag,	
Interrogative,	Cad-faideach,	Fiafraigeach.
Iphthong,		Ifin.
Masculine,	Sligh-gal.n-fearda	Fearmgne.
Monosyllable,		Aontighollach.
Mood,	Slighe,	Modh.
Negative,	Dodaimeach,	Diultadh.

Neuter,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Neuter,	bin-ġné-n-neach-tach,	Péarra ingne.
Nominative,	Sinneach,	Ainmneach.
Noun,	Duan,	Ainm.
Number,	Airchar,	Rim.
Optative,		Nógánaċ.
Opthongs,		Gleanna.
Participle,	Snuċ-briatar,	
Particle,	aicile-n-cosroman	
Passive,		Fulaingċeach.
Past,	Deanb-rae,	
Person.	Rae,	Péarra.
Person, first,	Me-rae,	Cead-péarra.
Person, second,	Tu-rae,	Dara péarra.
Person, third,	E-rae,	Treas péarra.
Personal,	Com-urrach,	Péarradha.
Plural,	Múrċach,	Iolrach.
Polysyllable,		Iolġrollaḋh.
Positive,	Deanbċach,	
Possessive,	éadalach,	Sealbaiġeach.
Potential,	ólbeimeach,	Comachtach.
Preposition,	Siubhar,	Réimbéarla.
Present,	Freacnairc,	Láthaireach.
Preter,		Deimhiugaḋh.
Pronoun,	Duan-giolla,	Forainm.
Pronunciation,	áilblaf,	
Quality,		Cailḃeachta.
Quantity,		Sgmeaḋlachd.
Relative,	Cán-chleaċach,	Gaolmaṙach.
Separation,		Dealuġċe.
Sign,	Foiḋhreacht,	Comḟċa.
Similitude,		Coṁṁle.
Simple,	Fairċeach,	
Singular,	Aeċach,	Uaċaḋh, Singularity,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Singularity,		Aonoachd.
Substantive,	Féadh-lámhfocal,	Substanteach.
Superlative.	Sain-cheimeach,	Airdiomaidhdhadh.
Syllable,		Siollaidh.
Syntax,	Reachtghnaidh,	Coimhéin.
Tense,	Ráe,	Aimsir.
Termination,	Foircheadh,	Deighionach.
Triphthong,	Trian-ol,	Treafhogach.
Verb,	Fadhin,	Briathar.
Vocative,	Nualeach,	Gairmeach.
Voice,	Fiodh,	Guth.
Vowel,	Saim-ol,	Guthaidh.

OF THE OGHAM.

THE ancient Irish made use of a great variety of Ogham Characters, as may be seen in several of our old Manuscripts; but it is likely that the Ogam Craobh, or *Branch Ogham*, was most generally used, as several monumental inscriptions have been lately discovered in that character.

The letters are represented by strokes and curves, drawn on both sides, and across a given line. The following old verses, with a translation, describe the manner in which it is formed.

BEITH na haonar dom láimh deis,
Agus LUIS dís gan eisleis,
FEARNN

fearrainn trí, sail ceathar gan
ceap.
Agas nuin cona cóigeap.
Uaith na haonar dom táinn éi,
Agas Duin dís go ndeighidh.
Teine trí, ceathar do éoil,
Ceirt na coigeap ní éealam.
Muin fiaṫaṁna mór an mod,
Dís do Ghort, trí do ngraiṫil,
Strai f na ceathar gan doilge,
Ruis na cóigeap comhfoighte,
Ailm na haonar táṁna amach,
Agas onn dís go ndeaghénach,
Ur trí, Eadhadh ceathar cain,
Is Iogh dh cóigeap d'feaghain,
Ealadhadh na crann úm an gcraob.
Oir na buaile bhig blaṫéaoin.
Uileann na lúb dom leaṫ deag,
Mar éirig ródar is oirdeag,
Ceithre fleagh a-nis (25) árd,
Dom leaṫ deis baineag gach bárd.
A hoct Amhairchoill (26) male,
Do leaṫtaoib clé na craoibe.

Translation.

FOR mystic lines, in days of yore,
A branch and fescue, the Druids bore;
By which their science, thoughts and art,
Obscurely veiled they could impart,
Behold the formal lines they drew,
Their Ogham Craov exposed to view.

For b, *one* stroke at your right hand,
But changeless l, doth *two* command.
For ꝑ, place *three*, for ꝛ mark *four*,
In forming ꝯ, add *one stroke more.*
The aspirate h, on left doth claim
One stroke; but *two* ꝺ's worth proclaim.
ꞇ, with *three* lines we represent,
And c with *four* is e'er content.
Queirt's ꝗ-like form, announced by *five;*
One cross branched stroke for ꝛ contrive.
For ꝫ, put *two*; for ꝯꝫ *three*,
With ꝛꝺ, *four* must social be.
ꝛ, answers *five*; for ꝺ, you'll find
One down-drawn stroke across reclin'd.
The circling o, doth *two* befriend,
U *three;* but *four* must e attend.
Sharp-sounding ı, exceeds them all,
For *five* arrayed attend its call.
Ꝭ, like x, its mansion holds,
Oı, ring-like the *Branch* enfolds.
ꝝ *one* semicircle plain,
Will on the right its place maintain.
Four cross-drawn strokes the right displays
To shew the sound ıꝺ conveys;
And on the left ꝺo provides
Eight cross-drawn strokes with equal sides.
But on the right, you'll always see
One horizontal stroke for ꝑ.

Note. The *right* is under the branch or line, the *left* above it.

I omit the oꝫam coll, and the oꝫam ċoṁꝑuaiṁne, or ċonꝛome, as being rarely found in ancient manuscripts, and seldom or never used by the moderns.

CONTRACTIONS.

CONTRACTIONS.

THE Irish MSS. in general abound with contractions, but the modern ones particularly so. Before the art of Printing was discovered, when books could be multiplied only by the work of the hand, an invention of this kind was always useful, and often necessary, as it served to abridge labour, and save vellum and paper. As these contractions were not subject to any particular rule, every writer invented or adopted as many of them as he chose. Hence arises a great difficulty in reading our old MSS. but more particularly those of a latter date. To assist the learner in reading our old books, a more copious collection of these contractions than has been hitherto published, is exhibited on the following plate, upon a plan ingeniously invented by the author of "A Gælic Grammar," published in Dublin in the course of the last year.

Irish contractions are divided into three classes, the first is called Oirdheadhacht, superiority, from Oirdheadhach, a lord, or superior. The second is called Alpadhach, ascending, from Alpadh, a ladder. In this class when a vowel is placed over a consonant, it has the additional force of r, before or after it; thus, $\frac{a}{c}$ instead of being act, is cra, or car; and $\frac{o}{d}$ instead of being ort, is cro, or cor, and so of all others. When n is placed over a consonant, it sounds ra; thus, $\frac{n}{b}$ is bra; $\frac{n}{c}$ cra, &c.

&c. When *s* is placed over a consonant, it stands for ean, and ss stands for eann; thus, $\overset{s}{\text{f}}$ ean, $\overset{ss}{\text{f}}$ eann. The third class is called Cilgeadhaf, assisting, from Cilgeadh, succour. In this class two or more letters of the same name are united; thus aa, Aile, another; ee, eile, other; lll, triall, a design, &c &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1 Aile.
2 Ana.
3 Aird.
4 Arc.
5 Ae.
5 Adubairt.
7 Agaid.
8 Alad.
9 Arg.
10 Airgiol
11 Aine.
12 Ainid.
13 Ainm.
14 Aimail.
15 An
16 Ann.
17 Arán.
18 Aran.
19 Ar.
20 Air
21 Arus.
22 Art.
23 Bean.
24 Bán.
25 Buí.
26 Bile.
27 Báibid.
28 Brighe.
29 Beart, beirt.
30 Bar.
31 Bhur.
32 Mb.
33 Bliadain.
34 Bárd.
35 Bre.
36 Beir.
37 Bal.
38 Ball.
39 Bann, bonn.
40 Brian.
41 Barc.
42 Beirim.
43 Beirim.
44 Béarlam.
45 Bláth.
46 Time.
47 bf,
48 Céud. 100.
49 Céadna.
50 Caorach.
51 Ceard.
52 Cēile.
53 Cēird.
54 Ceardán.
55 Ceann, conn.
56 Cia dia ta.
57 Ceart.
58 Canaid, *cecinit*, i.e. he composed or sung.
59 Ceard.
60 Cum.
61 Clann.
62 Cloideam.
63 Ceilim.
64 Caithēim.
65 Cuaig.
66 Conaire.
67 Con.

67 Coñ.
68 Conall.
69 Concolꝛnn.
70 Concuḃaꝛ.
71 Cuan.
72 Coꝛn.
73 Cuaċan.
74 Caoꝛtan.
75 Caṫꝛꝛmion.
76 Conán.
77 Coꝛp,
78 Coꝛp.
79 ċꝛꝛnꝛ.
80 Ceaꝛt.
81 Cuaꝛt.
82 Cꝛꝛoꝛ.
83 Cluaꝛ.
84 Ceann.
85 Cꝛꝛoꝛḋ.
86 cꝛaḃuḋ.
87 cꝛaiṫeaċt.
88 cꝛuṫaiꝛe.
89 cꝛꝛ̃tꝛ̃eaḋ.
90 cꝛoiḃeaꝛ̃ꝛl.
91 cumuꝛaċ.
92 cꝛꝛe.
93 cꝛꝛ̃ċéuḃ.
500.
94 Ḋauḋ. ḋíle.
95 Deiꝛc.
96 Dꝛꝛe.
97 Don.
98 Donn.
99 Duḃ.
100 Duḃaiꝛt.
101 Deaꝛꝛ.
102 Deaꝛꝛ.
103 Doꝛan.
104 Doꝛ̃nall.
105 Deiꝛm.
106 Dꝛeaꝛ.
107 Do.
108 Don.
109 Deiꝛḋꝛe.
110 caiꝛḋe.
111 Diꝛe.
112 Dꝛ.
113 Deiṫ.
114 Diaꝛmꝛḋ.
115 Eile.
116 Eaꝛc.
117 Eꝛꝛe.
118 Ea.
119 Ea.
120 Eꝛnnꝛ.
121 Eꝛnioꝛ̃.
122 Eꝛnꝛ.
123 Eꝛnn.
124 Coꝛp.
125 Eaccꝛꝛona.
126 Eꝛneꝛon.
127 Foꝛ.
128 Féꝛ.
129 Ooiḃ.
130 Faꝛꝛe.
131 Fonn, fꝛonn.
132 Feaꝛꝛ.
133 Fꝛl.
134 Flann.
135 Flaiṫ. fleaḋ.
136 Feaḋ.
137 Fuaṫ.
138 faḋ.
139 fuꝛtaṫaiꝛ-
eaꝛ.
140 flaiṫeaꝛ.
141 ḃꝛꝛl.
142 fꝛeaꝛꝛa.
143 fꝛon.
144 feaꝛꝛ.
145 faiꝛꝛe.
146 ḋꝛꝛeaḋ.
147 flaiṫeamaiꝛl.
148 feaꝛꝛ.
149 feaꝛ.
150 feaꝛaꝛ.
151 feaꝛt.
152 Gan.
153 Gaḋ.
154 Guꝛ.
155 Gann.
156 Gaḋ.
157 Gaḋ.
158 Gaḃ.
159 Gaꝛḃ.
160 Gaiꝛe.
161 Geiꝛe.
162 O'fáiꝛ.
163 Tꝛeiꝛ.
164 cꝛꝛe.
165 Gꝛéiꝛ,
gaiꝛ.
166 Glan.
167 Gleaꝛ̃,
glonn.
168 Gliaꝛ.
169 Eiꝛꝛe.
170 Galaꝛ.
171 Gaiꝛm.

171 Gairm.
172 Gearán.
173 ēag.
174 Eaglá.
175 huaigh.
176 Eadon. i. e.
177 Im.
178 Inghin, ín.
179 Eile.
180 iarain.
181 Ia.
182 Mic.
183 Eirc.
184 Eirghi.
185 Iomorro.
186 Im,.
187 Iarar.
188 Ibir. eadar.
189 cat.
190 cadhadh. 50.
191 Dail.
192 Trial.
193 lán.
194 lann. lonn.
195 No. na.
196 Noi, sometimes réineadhar.
197 leabar.
198 luaðtar.
199 Mile. 1000.
200 Marcach.
201 Mairg.
202 M.
203 Imrim.
204 Mna.
205 Mac. mar.
206 Mor.
207 Orm.
208 Mur.
209 Maith.
210 Tirim.
211 colaim.
212 Mac.
213 Mart.
214 Maith. muaith.
215 Maol.
216 Mnaoi.
217 Mintir.
218 Monn.
219 Mb.
220 Tintim.
221 Maolmhre.
222 maoileadhlom.
223 Maolmorða.
224 Mad.
225 Maille.
226 Na.
227 Nach.
228 Eirim.
229 nn.
230 Ainme.
231 Neart.
232 Inte.
233 Neamh. nim.
234 Tighearna.
235 Neite.
236 Nuaith.
237 Ni hamhgaim go. i. e. it is not difficult.
238 Onn.
239 Fáine.
240 óna.
241 Eirionn.
242 órða.
243 Othar.
244 Per pro.
245 Páirt.
246 Fearla.
247 Feacadh.
248 Feadhm.
249 Proinntiar.
250 Feann.
251 Fadhmhg.
252 Hippocrates
253 rr.
254 Irm.
255 R.
256 D'ar. daim.
257 Raith. Radh.
258 Na.
259 Rúadh.
260 Roime.
261 Rann.
262 Ráth.
263 fairge.
264 Triar.
265 Aedh.
266 Sin.
267 Sonn.
268 Seanc,
269 Suadh.
270 Sadh.
271 Slán.
272 Sluadh.
273 Sligh.
274 Samhl.
275 Sleacht.
276 Seach.

276 Seaċ.
277 Sgéul.
278 Daig.
279 Sin.
280 *Sunt.* i. e. they are.
281 Socuɾ.
282 Ia.
283 Tuɾ.
284 Tan. Teɾ.
285 Tɾa.
286 Te. Teine.
287 Tɾiaṫ.
288 Teaɾc.
289 Taiḋ.
290 tt.
291 Tug. Tuc.
292 Tadhg.
293 Timċioll.
294 Tɾuaġ.
295 Tamal.
296 Timċioll.
297 Tuaṫa ḋe ḋanann.
298 Toil, tal.
299 Item.
300 cñg.
301 ñle.
302 Um.
303 Uladh.
304 ñlliam.
305 Uɾɾaim.
306 ñɾge.
307 Uaɾal.
308 Toɾɾeaḋh.
309 Umoɾɾa.
310 Seaċtmain.
311 Onɾaiḋ.
312 Agaɾ.
313 m.
314 Uɾ. Alɾ.
315 *Et cætera.*
316 cecinit, i. e. ċanaiḋh, he sung, or composed.
317 Diob.
318 De.
319 Dá ḋo.
320 *Est*, is.
321 Dán.
322 Dhoɾuɾ.
323 Doɾn.
324 Daɾa.
325 Tɾian.
326 bɾɲl.
327 D'ɾɲl.
328 N'ɾɲl.
329 T'ɾɲl.
330 Cɾioɾt.
331 Ta,
332 baltа.
333 Tɾeaɾ.
334 cɲge
335 Sē.
336 ɟɲt ɾe.
337 Boċt.
338 Mnaoi.
339 Naoiḋhċe.
340 ēaḋ.
341 Eaḋh.
342 éaḋaḋ.
343 agaɾ aɾoile.
344 ceann.
345 Eaḋɾom.
346 ɾaṫa.
347 Alɾɲ.
348 cu.
349 *Id est.*
350 cum.
351 cuɾaiḋh.
352 cuċulaim.
353 cuċonnaċt.
354 Ui.
355 Aiḋhe.
356 ɾaine.
357 ɾailte.
358 cionn ɾa eiṫe no coɾ ɾa ċaɾan. See below.
359 cɾoiḋhe.
360 conaiɾ.
361 De ċeile.
362 ḋe gaċ niḋh.
363 E ɾein.
364 ɾaḋa.
365 Iɾ.
366 Aɾɾc.
367 anuñ 'ɾanall, to and fro.
368 Seɾeaɾ.

No 358 on the Plate, exhibits a variety of characters, which, like the contractions, were invented for

for the purpose of saving vellum. They are termed cloṅ ṗa eiṫe, the Head ofthe Ridge; or ċoṙ ṗa ḋaṙáṁ, the Reaper's Path. They are used in all the old MSS. When a sentence ends without completing the line, one of those characters is inserted; the next sentence begins the following line, and when this line is filled up the remainder of the sentence is carried to the vacant space in the line above, and when that is filled up, if the sentence is not completed it is carried into other new lines until it is finished. The following extract from a very old MS. will exemplify this.

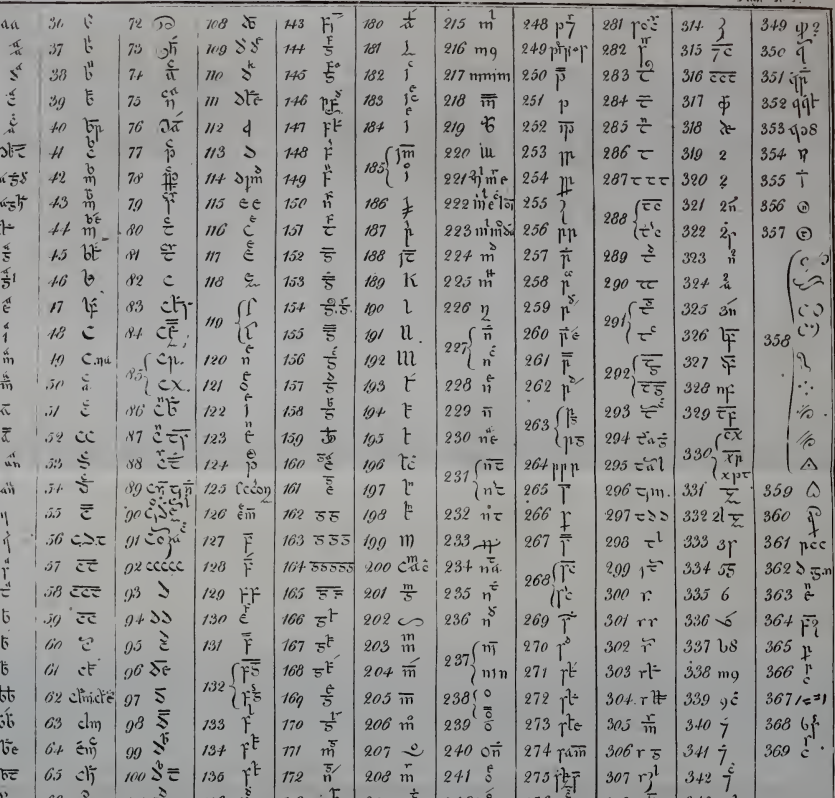
Is iaḋ ṗaṅġṙa ḋoṅ ṗi. Do mac cuṁaill alṁṅe, miṙi aġaṙ oṙġaṙ ġo ṅġiṁ, aġaṙ Caoilṫe mac ṙoṁaiṁ. OO alṁṅe. Cṙeḋ an ṅell ḋoṙċa ṙo á ṙiaṙṗaiġmaiḋ a ṫṙiuṙ miaḋ ṅgle, ḋo mac Cuṁaill ṫuaiġ, ḋo muċ ēiṙe ṙe ḣaoṅ uaiṙ.

To be read thus:

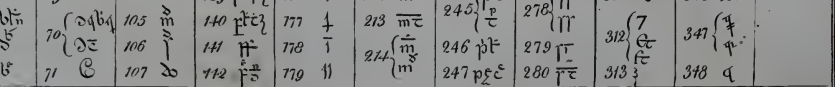
Is iaḋ ṗa neaṙa ḋoṅ ṙiġ,
ḋo mac cṙmaill alṁṅe,
miṙe aġaṙ oṙġaṙ ġo ṅġiṁ,
aġaṙ Caoilṫe mac Roṁaiṁ.

ṙiaṙṗaiġmaiḋ a ṫṙiuṙ miaḋ ṅgle,
ḋo mac Cuṁaill alṁṅe,
cṙeḋ an neul ḋoṙċa ṙo a ṫuaiġ,
Do muċ Eiṙe ṙe ḣaoṅ uaiṙ.

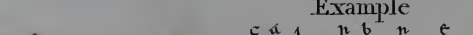
NOTES.



Ogam.



Example



NOTES.

(1.) THE modern Irish call their Alphabet Aibgitir, or more properly Abcedir, from their four first letters, a, b, c, d. C and g, as being letters of the same organ, are often substituted one for the other, as are also d and t; hence Aibgitir is written in place of Abcedir.

(2.) Forchern wrote his Uraicept na n'Eigeas, or *Primer of the Learned*, in the reign of Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, who was cotemporary with Jesus Christ. It was afterwards revised and illustrated by Cinnfaoladh na Fogluma, *Cinnfaoladh the learned*, in the days of Hugh the son of Ainmerach, who commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 558.

(3.) The letter p was not known in the Irish language until after the introduction of christianity, and with it the Latin language. In several of our MSS. b and p are frequently commuted one for the other; thus flaog, *a husk or shell*; seitealach, *the old law*; peit, *a worm*, are considered as correctly written blaog, beitealach, beit.

(4.) According to the Uraicept, the Irish alphabet was originally called bobel-loth, from the two first letters with which it began; and each of the letters was called after one of the masters who assisted in compiling it. In the book of Leacan, the alphabet is called beith-luis-nion, and each letter borrows its appellation from some tree.

 (5.) See

(5.) See Note 1.

(6.) There is no certain standard for the pronunciation of ḃ, when connected with a broad vowel; the inhabitants of every county, nay, I may say every parish, varying in their mode of pronouncing it.

(7) and (8.) ġ is sometimes written for ḋ, in the middle and end of words, and as they have nearly the same sound, the commutation is allowable when it makes no radical alteration in the word; thus laoḋ, a calf, fiaḋaiġe, a huntsman, may be written laoġ, or fiaġṅe; but I think naoiġin, an infant, should never be written naoiḋin, as it often is, because naoiġin is compounded of nae, a man, and ġein, offspring.

(9.) Diphthongs having their first vowel long are generally pronounced as two syllables; thus, táin, fúaṁ, ġniaṁ, féuċ, are faintly pronounced as if written tá-in, fú-aṁ, ġní-aṁ, fé-uċ.

(10.) In some parts of Ireland, n following ġ is vulgarly pronounced as ṙ; thus, ġnīoṁ, an action, ġnúiṡ, the countenance, are pronounced ġṙīoṁ, ġṙúiṡ; but with those people who speak the language correctly the n always retains its own sound.

(11.) In the dative and ablative cases, when the article follows a Preposition ending in a vowel, the a is commonly cut off, and the Preposition unites wih the n; as ḋo'n, for ḋo an, *to the;* o'n, for uaḋ an, or o an, *from the.* Ḋan and ḋon are sometimes erroneously written for ḋe'n or

ḋe

de an, *from the*, or *of the*; as dan or don ceann, *from* or *of the head*. The Article has no vocative case.

(12.) As these examples are declined with the article, it is evident that no vocative case could, with propriety, be given. In Nouns of the masculine gender the vocative terminates like the genitive, except such as take a broad increase in the genitive; but feminine Nouns terminate their vocative like the nominative. Nouns beginning with vowels suffer no initial change in the vocative; but Nouns beginning with mutable consonants suffer aspiration. The Interjections a and o are signs of the vocative case.

(13.) Many of our writers give an increase to the dative plural of Nouns, and make them terminate in a vowel whether the nominative plural took an increase or not, and whether the Nouns consisted of one or many syllables; thus na corpp, the bodies; dona corpa, to the bodies; na hinse, the islands; dona hinse, to the islands.

(14.) The particle ro, though generally used as a sign of the superlative degree, is only a mark of eminence in the quality of any thing. The comparative degree requires an increase in the termination of the adjective; but the superlative terminates like the positive, and if the initial be a mutable consonant it requires aspiration.

(15.) (16.) (17.) M'Grath's History of the Wars of Thomond, abounds with these compound Adjectives; but they are seldom used except in poetry or poetic style.

(18.) This

(18.) This rule though generally true, is not without exceptions. The Preposition tri, *through*, compounded with the personal Pronoun, makes the third person singular masculine gender trid; and ua, *from*, when compounded, makes the third person singular masculine gender uaid.

(19.) bíom in the present tense, bíos in the past tense, and beis in the future tense, are often used for bíoim, &c. but no Verb in any tense or person should end in om, or os, except in the imperative mood, second person plural.

(20.) In some of the modern MSS. and in conversation the f is frequently omitted in the future tense, as raċa ſe, *he will go*, for raċfaḋ ſe, &c.

(21.) In all the following Verbs the distinction of the *ancient* from the *modern* mode is discontinued; but I have given two modes of conjugating each person, the second of which is to be considered the more regular.

(22.) There are several Verbs of two or more syllables, which are irregular in their future tenses; and are formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong of the imperative into eo, and adding aḃ to the termination; as inis, *tell*, inseoſaḃ, *I will tell*; eiriġ, *arise*, eiriseoċaḃ, *I will arise*; codal, *sleep*, codleoladh, or codleolfaḃ, *I will sleep*, &c.

(23.) (24.) Do and a are also used as signs of the infinitive mood.

(25.) Ifin,

(25.) ḟuim, the name here given to the character which represents the diphthong ia, is, by the modern grammarians, used as the general name for all the Diphthongs and triphthongs, beginning with the letter i; and amarcoll, though here confined to the diphthong ao, is the general name for all the diphthongs and triphthongs beginning with the letter a, as may be seen by the following old verse:

Ceithre hamarcéill mocht ann,
Cnag eabhadh fos go coitcheann,
Cnag ḟine mun am mun;
Tri hilleann; oin na h'aonar.

(26.) "This was a musical instrument, made of the shank bones of a deer, in a square form, with eight reeds, &c. which was the last played at entertainments or assemblies, to indicate the time of dispersing or going to rest. On it was also played the amhaidheol, or farewell dirge, on the graves of druids, chieftains, and bards."

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

Explanation of the Names of the Irish Letters.

bé-JCij-LUJS-NJON, ALPHABET. (1)

ANCIENT NAMES.

Lets.	Names.	Compounded of	Remarks.
b	beiṫ, beech.	báe, good, and eö, shelter.	i. e. Shady.
l	lṅȝ, quicken, or quickbeam.	lṅö, a branch, and áṁ, willing.	Of which gads were made.
N	nion, ash.	Naoi, a vessel, and oṅ, bind.	Hoop for binding vessels.
F	feaṁn, alder.	fe, a bough, and áṁ-án, fruitless.	Barren. (2)
S	ṡoil, ozier.	So, easy, and oil, to educate, rear.	Produced by any soil.
h	huaṫ, hawthorn.	Uaṫ, ancient, solitary.	Durable.
D	dair, oak.	Dia, God, and áir, for áöair, worship.	

T	tine, furze.	Tin, consume, melt.	Used as faggots for consuming bodies, and melting solids.
C	coll, hazle.	Col, food, support.	
ꝺ	ceıꝑt.ı.ꝯceo, apple-tree.	Coꝺ, fruit, and ꝺꝛt, chief.	Hence colaṅ, from col, food, and áṅ, appetite.
M	e.ṁṅṅ, vine.	Eo, tree, and mṅṅ, juice.	
G	gꝺꝛt, ivy.	Gꝺ, grasp, cling, and ꝺꝛt, ascend.	
NG	ꝺṅgaṫ, reed.	Aṅ, water, and gaṫ, spear, dart.	
P	ꝑeıṫboꝺ, dwarf elder.	Peṫ, pith, and boꝺ, soft.	
Z	ꝯeꝺṫaıꝺ, sloe tree.	Seꝺ, bloom, and ṫaıꝺ, early, soon.	Earliest in bloom.
R	ꝛṅꝯ, bore-tree, elder.	Ruꝺ, cast, and eıꝯ, back again.	Vomit. (3)
A	ailm, palm-tree.	Ail, arms, and eım, good, valiant.	
E	eꝺꝺeaꝺ, aspen.	E, pitiful, and ꝺohꝺꝺh, timid.	
I	ıꝺeaꝺ, yew, .ı.eo.	Iꝺe, nature, and eaꝺ, constant.	Evergreen.
O	oṅ, broom.	Oṅ, or oṅg, anguish.	Sorrow. (4)
U	ṅṅꝛ, heath.	I, low, short, and ṅṅꝛ, cypress.	Hadder, or hether.

Beıṫ-lṅṅ-nıon,

beiṫ-luis-nion, ALPHABET.

MODERN NAMES.

Names.	Compounded of
beiṫ,	the same as the ancient.
Caoṁṫan,	caor, berry, and ṫan, thick.
Fainṡeóg, Feaṁnóg, Saileóg,	the same as the ancient.
Sceach,	ṡciaṫach, armed, thorny.
Oṁṁ,	the same as the ancient.
Aiṫim,	aiṫ, sharp, and ṫine, fire.
Coll,	the same as the ancient.
Albal,	alḃa, sweet, and al, nourishment.
Fineaṁṁn,	fion, wine, eo, tree, and ṁṁn, juice. (5)
Eóḟaineaṅ,	Eo, tree, and ḟaineaṅ, circle, gnaw.
Gilgaṫ,	gil, water, and gaṫ, spear.
Mulḃgaṙṫ,	mulḃ, bunch, and gaṙṫ, head,
Doiṁdheaṁ,	doiṙ, dark, and dheaṁ, colour.
Ṫṁoman,	ṫṁom, heavy, and maṁ, seed, food.
Ḟailm, ṁṁgiuṡ,	giuṡ, *or* ciuṫḟaṡ, is the fir tree. (6)
Cṁaṁ-cṁoṫaċ,	cṁaṁ, tree, and cṁoṫaċ, tremulous.
Iubaṙ, *or* eobaṙ,	eo, tree, shaft, and baġaṙ, slaughter. (7)
Seaṙḃṫom,	ṡeaṙḃ, bitter, and ṫom, bush, brake,
Fiodhṁeach,	fiodh, wood, and iaṙach, blackish. (8)

Explication of Double Vowels.

Names.	Compounded of
(9) ea, eadaiġ, chestnut.	eaḋh, lime, and daiġ, fire.
(10) oi, oiṙ, nettle-tree.	oṙ, sound, melody.
(11) ṁ, ṁllean, holly.	ṁle, all, and leaṅ, mantle.
(12) ia, iaḃchoin, dogberry tree.	iḃ, potion, and con, a dog.
(13) ao, aṁṙachol, witch-hazle.	aṁṙa, vision, and col, hazle.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(1) Callam, in his remarks on the alphabet, quotes the Gnidcubay, i. e. nature of trees; a book written by Roy mac meic Mainy, of Kerry; beginning thus: Gnidcubay mhe macblaidh, flann-fead d'ógaib na tsolgaig, &c. "For which," says Callam, "he is principally indebted to the writings of Maoilíogá ó'Sinn, commonly called File Muman, or *Munster Philosopher*, who died about the beginning of the 12th century."

(2) "There were rods or small branches of fearn stuck round the graves of the unmarried youth, and of the married who had no issue, with this distinction, that the bark was taken off for the unmarried." Callam.

(3) "Used as an emetic and purge; hence generally planted near houses. Also called matfág, or village tree." Callam.

(4) "Women whose husbands fell in battle wore on the first month of their widowhood. It was also used as a remedy for the stone or gravel" Callam.

(5) "fion, &c. to distinguish it from the virgin vine, which bears no grape." Callam.

(6) It is so called from cuit, head or top, and fág, growth, being remarkable for the growth of its top shoots or stems.

(7) "Of this tree were made bows, arrows, &c. for war and hunting. Hence aitcorn, from áin, destruction, and corn, cast, shot. Also, airn,

a deer, and coꞃ, by some called ꞃıꞃꞃıoꞃ, &c." Callam.

(8) ꞃıoꝺhꞃēꝺċ, contracted ꞃꞃēꝺċ, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Do ꞃuaıꞃ ꞅaċ ꞅáꞇ.—ꞅo ꞃlaꞃꞃúaꝺh ꞃlaꞇa ꝺhꞃıoꝺhꞃéach ıaꞃꞃꞇ ꞃleıḃe, &c."

The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
On dark-brown *heathy* mountain sides were slain.
Ossian's Ꞅleo na laoċ.

(9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Cꞃom.

(10) Of this oꞃ-ꞃeaꞃaıꝺh were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence oꞃꞅaın, an organ.

(11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name cꞃlleaꞃ maol.

(12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chace, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of cáoꞃa coꞃ.

(13) The berries of this tree were used as an antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	
15	25	for a ṗóḋíṁ, read aṁ ḋīṁ.
20	3	for a ḥēaḋıaṅ, read a héaḋaṁ.
20	4	for eaḋıaṅ, read éaḋaṁ.
22	19	for aṅ, read ṅa.
23	2	for ıḃ, read ıḃ́.
24	2	for *retains natural*, read *retains its natural*.
24	5	for ɣr̄l, read ɣr̄l.
24	31	dele ṅa.
25	4	for ṅa, read aṅ.
25	8	for uaḋṅa, read uaḋ́ ṅa.
36	1	lengthways, for *and*, read *an*.
43	23	for ḋaṅ, read ḋoṅ.
45	10	for *Mac.* read *Masc.*
55	21	for *of thy*, read *of his*.
57	20	for ḋeıṗʒ, read ḋeaṗʒa.
58	2, 4, and 7,	for ḋeıṗʒ, read ḋeaṗʒa.
58	12, 16, 18, and 22,	for ṁoıṙe, read ṁóṙa.
58	25	for óıge, read óʒa.
59	4, 6, and 9,	for óıge, read óʒa.
61	13	for *Adverbs*, read *Prepositions*.
64	3	for *largerst*, read *largest*.
75	last but one,	for ꞇeaṁċoll, read ꞇeaṁpoll.
76	10	for ṅoċa, read ṅoċá.
81	18	for *the vowel*, read *a vowel*.
91	3	for ꞇu read ꞇa.
100	22	for ʒceılṗıṁ, read ʒceılṗıḋ.
100	23	for ṁealṗaṁ, read ṁealṗaḋ.
110	3	of the note, for mealaɣ, read mealaɣ.
110	4	of do. for mealamaṙ, read mealamaṙ.
124	6	for *we are*, read *we were*.
128	5	from bottom, for ḋēanuṡ, read ḋēanṫa.
140	20	from top, for ꞇaıʒeaɣ, read ꞇaıʒ.

Page

Page.	Line.	
144	17	for ċiȝfiö, read ċiȝfiö.
144	19	for ċiȝfiṁ, read ċiȝfiṁ.
144	24	for ċiȝfiṁ, read ċiȝfiṁ.
145	4	for ċáȝfeaḋ, read ċiȝfeaḋ.
146	7	for ċonaṁcaḋ, read ċonaṁcaḋ.
146	10	for ċiḋfeaṁ, read ċiḋfeaṁ,
149	7	for ḋeiṁim, *I say*, read beiṁim, *I give*.
151	10	for *if he gives*, read *if he would give*.
153	19	for béaṁaṁ ṡi, read béaṁaṁ ṡi.
160	14	for fuiṫ, read fuiṫ.
181	19	for aiṫiṁ, read aiṫiṁ.
194	last but one,	for lúiṡ ḋíṡ, read agaṡ lúiṡ ḋíṡ.

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